Weather
Milder weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 36.0 and the minimum 27.5 the figures for the corresponding day last year being 65.8 and 39.2.

The China Press
大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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LEAGUE PERIL SEEN BY GREY IF U.S. ASKS VOTING LIMIT

Canada And Australia Would Object, Says British Viscount

LONDON NOTIFIED

Believes Alarm Needless Over Separate Voice For Dominions

FEARS DISRUPTION

Treaty Ratifications To Be Exchanged On January 10

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, January 2.—The Daily Telegraph's New York correspondent telegraphs:

"Senator Hitchcock, the Democratic leader in the Senate discussed with Viscount Grey the proposed reservation limiting the voting power of the League of Nations.

Viscount Grey pointed out the seriousness of the results which would be entailed by the adoption of such a reservation. Canada and Australia would immediately protest and he indicated they had so impressed their view upon the London Government that it would be compelled to back them up. In his opinion disruption of the League would result.

'UNDULY ALARMED'

Viscount Grey said in conversation with Senators and other officials, that those who insisted upon this reservation were unduly alarmed over the possibilities of separate votes for the British Dominions, but they were conjuring up chimerical dangers, while the United States would create a very real danger to the League's existence if it insisted upon equalising the voting power of the United States and the British Empire in the League Assembly.

Senator Hitchcock asked whether the Johnson reservation which the Senate had rejected and which aimed at equalisation of voting strength, giving the United States as many votes as the combined votes of Great Britain and the Dominions, namely six, would be more acceptable to the British Colonies. Lord Grey said he thought it would, but he pointed out that France, Italy and other Powers, which had but one vote would protest that they had been unfairly discriminated against and that they too should have six votes. Senator Hitchcock made no secret of the fact that he feared the question would prove one of the hardest to adjust.

January 10 Fixed For Ratification Exchange

(*Reuter's Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 6.—The ratifications of the Peace Treaty will be exchanged on January 10.

Council Prepares For Transfer Of Danzig

Paris, January 6.—The Supreme Council has decided on the bases of the arrangements to be negotiated with the German Government for the transfer of the sovereignty of Danzig.

ITALIAN PREMIER AND LLOYD GEORGE BEGIN CONFERENCE

(*French Wireless Service*)

London, January 5.—Signor Nitti arrived today accompanied by Signor Scialoja. He was met at Charing Cross by Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Curzon, the Italian Ambassador and the Embassy staff, the Italian Consul-General and Signor Marconi. The meeting between the British and Italian Premiers was most cordial.

Tomorrow Signor Nitti holds his first conference with Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Curzon and Mr. Bonar Law. Fiume, Italy's relations with Jugo-Slavia and the financial problem, especially the stabilisation of exchange, will be the principal topics of discussion at this important series which will open in London and be continued in Paris.

Indian Army Routs Pathans In Fierce Hilltop Fighting

(*Reuter's Service*)

Mandanna Kach, Dec. 22.—The last three days have witnessed the fiercest fighting ever known on the northwest frontier. The Mahsuds' resistance was most stubborn. Our casualties exceeded those in the whole Tirah campaign, but the tribesmen never suffered so heavily.

Probably for the first time in history the Pathans left fifty dead on the hill tops. The Indian army fought splendidly. One regiment of pioneers alternately fought hand to hand with the enemy and built defenses for the troops which were moving up from the rear.

A bugler boy when left with a few men seized a pickaxe which he swung wildly and cracked the Mahsud skulls like old Umslopogaas returning to camp laden with trophies.

AUSTRIA PLEADS FOR FOOD BEFORE SUPREME COUNCIL

Fears Direst Famine Unless Immediate Relief Comes From Allies

AMERICAN HELP SOUGHT

Country Now Has Only Enough Supplies To Last Until End Of Month

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 6.—M. Loucheur, Minister of Industrial Reconstruction, has again urgently drawn the attention of the Supreme Council to the food situation in Austria, especially in Vienna.

Austria has only got food supplies assured until January 31, after which date the country is threatened with the direst famine, unless immediate measures are taken.

The Council decided to renew its appeal to America to assist in a prompt settlement of the question.

Coal Shortage Acute; Passenger Trains Stop

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Jan. 3.—The coal situation in Austria is unprecedentedly critical. All passenger trains have been stopped for the last ten days and there is a likelihood of an early total cessation of electric light and tramways in Vienna.

RUBBER MARKET IN SINGAPORE LIVELY; NEW LOCAL DEMAND

In view of the demand for rubber shares now manifesting itself in Shanghai for the first time in months, Fraser and Company's Singapore share circular, issued December 17 and received yesterday, is of interest. Pointing to a lively rubber market the circular says:

"A particularly active market is to be recorded since we last reported. Dollar rubbers showed considerable increases, especially the lower-priced issues, and it is next to impossible to give definite quotations at closing, prices fluctuating several points during the course of a few hours. A comparison of last week's prices with figures overleaf shows the trend of the market with no losses and practically every stock dealt in. At the auctions today there was a strong demand for all rubber grades, Ribbed Smoked Sheet bringing up to $1.06 and Fine Pale Crepe $1.05 per pound."

DANISH SHIP HITS MINE; FIVE KILLED

(*Reuter's Service*)

Gothenburg, Jan. 2.—The Danish steamer Jutland has struck a mine off the North of Jutland. Five on board were killed.

Emir Feisul Leaves For Beirut Today

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 6.—The Emir Feisul leaves Paris for Toulon tomorrow and sails on Thursday in the Waldeck Rousseau for Beirut.

THOUSANDS IN PRISON AFTER RAIDS IN U.S. BAR SOVIETS

Wholesale Deportations Are Expected To Come Soon

BAN BOLSHEVISTS

Exterminate Anarchy Is Attitude Taken By London Press

HISTORY IS MADE

Round-Up Of Radicals In America Greatest Ever Recorded

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, January 2.—The round-up of "Radicals" yesterday evening was the greatest in history. Several thousand persons were arrested in all parts of the country. It is expected that they will be deported in large groups. Some of those arrested are American born, but the majority are foreigners including a large number of Russians.

No Respite For World While Bolsheviki Exist

London, January 3.—The Daily Mail in the course of a leading article says: "As long as the Bolshevist States exists with its present doctrine there will be no respite for the world. This doctrine is that not brotherhood of man but hatred of class for class is the true rule of human life. Nor can we overlook the recent Bolshevik victories which brought the world event the collapse of Kolchak—with, as a consequence, the decision of Japan to hold Eastern Siberia.

"Japan thus attains a new position as world-power such as the fall of Port Arthur did not give her. She remains the only force capable of preventing Bolshevism penetrating into China with all the disastrous results to human civilisation which such penetration would bring in its train.

"Because of the iron resistance which her large and well trained forces would offer to the Bolshevik hordes Lenin is not likely to run his head against such an antagonist. The real danger and a grave danger, is that he may divert the attack to a new quarter and attempt to threaten India by arming and inciting to war the predatory tribes on the North West frontier."

Clear Up Robbery During Inquiries In Weiss Death Case

Police Find Third Of Trio Concerned In Attack On Russian In Yangtszepoo

Attempts to find the ricsha coolie who took the late Mr. F. E. Weiss from the Palace Hotal on the evening of August 20, the date the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services agent disappeared, ended in the identification of a coolie who is the third of a trio of Chinese concerned in the robbery of a Russian on Yangtszepoo Road some weeks ago. His arrest is expected. Two men have already been sentenced to four years in prison in connection with the robbery.

Detectives obtained information that the coolie had taken a foreigner from a downtown point to Yangtszepoo Road and there robbed him and left him for dead.

Men who have been working on the Weiss mystery since the tragedy occurred were assigned to the case and finally identified the coolie in connection with the robbery of the Russian who was taken to Yangtszepoo Road in an intoxicated condition, stripped of his money and nearly choked to death.

French Airplane On Saigon Trip

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, Jan. 2.—A French aeroplane is leaving Paris tomorrow for Saigon via Athens, Antioch, Karachi, Allahabad, Rangoon and Bangkok.

SPARE THE ROD AND SPOIL THE CHILD

Murphy in N. Y. American

SEVEN YEARS IN PRISON PENALTY FOR BLACK HAND

Oriental Mafia Leaders Are To Be Expelled When Terms Expire

Existance of an Oriental "Black Hand," similar to the Mafia in Italy, was revealed yesterday when two men were convicted of bomb throwing and attempted extortion through threatening letters. The men were tried in the Mixed Court before British Assessor Blackburn and Magistrate Tsang and were sentenced to seven years imprisonment, at the end of which time they are to be expelled from the International Settlement.

In connection with the trial of the two Chinese bombers a story rivaling the original "Double Cross" came to light. Five countrymen of the local Mafia leaders sought to garner profits from the activities of the "Black Handers" and, being intercepted by the detective force, were expelled from the Settlement before they could get their hands on the loot they sought.

OPERATE FOR YEAR

Taung Yang-dien and Faung Kyung-tsau, the leaders sentenced to prison terms, were found guilty of having, for a period covering the last year, sent threatening letters to the Sincere Company and the Wing On Company. The letters demanded bribes and threatened bomb outrages.

Failing to obtain the "cumshaw" demanded in the notes, the energetic "Black Handers" exploded two noisy, but comparatively, harmless, bombs in the Sincere building and one in the Wing On building.

In the meantime a wealthy Chinese living in the residential section of the city received a threatening letter which he ignored. Then the roof was blown off his house.

VICTIMS OF GREED

The rich man at once inserted an advertisement in the newspapers offering to compromise. And the gang of five, who are not believed to have been directly connected with the original Oriental Mafia, conceived the idea of obtaining "squeeze." They sought out the victim of the "Black Handers" and attempted to negotiate a deal in extortion. But they were interrupted by the police who haled

(Continued on Page 3)

Council Releases Letter Asking Ratepayers' Stand On Chinese Vote Question

Communication Dated October 24, Now Made Public, Notified Consular Body Of Attitude; Chinese Fear Japanese Voting Strength

The Municipal Council yesterday was forced into a position where it had to acknowledge in the Municipal Gazette, published today, that on October 24 last, it had agreed that the matter of a Chinese advisory board or committee to act with it, should be decided by the ratepayers.

The attitude of the Council was asserted in a letter to the Consular Body which up to last night had been suppressed.

Copies of the communication will be sent to Chinese leaders today following a meeting of the Council yesterday at which Mr. David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the Y.M.C.A., officially presented a letter, signed by representatives of 10,000 shops on 40 streets, asking that a Chinese advisory committee of six be formed.

Chinese leaders, fearing the Japanese vote, will urge that the matter be decided other than by the ratepayers and will address a letter direct to the Consular Body asking support, it was learned last night.

In the letter of October 24 the Council points out the necessity of the advisory committee and expresses the belief that the ratepayers will support the formation of such a body.

The assurances by the Council will mean that the Chinese will probably make no objections to tax collectors who start work next Monday.

The letter asking for the Chinese advisory committee, was signed by Mr. Chu Pao-san, president of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Chen Tseh-min, of the League of Street Unions, follows:

Shanghai, January 7, 1920.

Sir.—With a view to the peaceful and satisfactory settlement of outstanding questions, and for the purpose of securing justice and fair-play for the Chinese ratepayers in the International Settlement, we, the undersigned, representing the General Chamber of Commerce, and the League of Street Unions (including over 10,000 shops on 40 roads), beg to recommend as a temporary measure to the Municipal Council for recognition a Chinese Committee of six who will be elected by the two Chinese organisations referred to and whose names will be communicated to the Council later.

The functions of this Committee are to advise with the Council on all Municipal affairs, particularly those wherein Chinese interests are concerned. For the sake of effective and efficient co-operation on the part of the Chinese ratepayers, the counsel of the Chinese advisers should be respected.

It is earnestly hoped that this proposal will meet with the hearty approval and support of the Council, and this Advisory Committee will start to function at an early date. In the meanwhile we shall continue to look for and work out some way whereby the fundamental principle of taxation with representation shall be fulfilled to the satisfaction of the Chinese ratepayers in the settlement.

Awaiting the Council's early and favorable reply,

We are,
Yours faithfully,
CHU PAO-SAN,
Chairman,
The General Chamber of Commerce.
CHEN TSEH-MIN,
Chairman,
The League of Street Unions.

The Chairman, Municipal Council.

LETTER OF OCT. 24

Secretary N. O. Liddell of the Municipal Council formally acknowledges receipt of the communication in a letter to be sent today to Messrs. Chu Pao-san and Chen Tseh-min. Mr. Liddell will send copies of the October 24 letter, which follows in full:

Council Room,
Shanghai, October 24, 1919.

Sir,—Since so much attention has been focussed during the past few months on the demand made at the time of the rate agitation of July and August last, that Chinese should be admitted to membership of the Council, and since it is understood that official representations have recently been made to the Diplomatic Body and referred to

(Continued on Page 2)

THREE BRIGADES FIGHT BIG BLAZE IN CHINESE CITY

French, Settlement And Chinese Departments At Fire Which Burns 30 Buildings

Thirty shops and dwellings were destroyed by fire starting in the three-story building on Boulevard des Deux Republiques, opposite Rue de l'Administration, yesterday afternoon.

The blaze quickly traveled through ten furniture shops on the Chinese side of the street which separates the French Concession from the Chinese City and then, driven by a North wind, burned a wedge into the residential district behind.

The fire went some 300 feet in the center and traveled a distance of 50 feet on each side before the efforts of three departments, concentrated on the wings; finally subdued the blaze after eventually surrounding it.

French, International Settlement and Chinese City apparatus responded to the alarm which was sounded at 3 o'clock.

Limerick Raiders Loot Post Office; Get £4,000 In Cash

Bandits Picket Approaches To Building And Intimidate Staff Of Twelve

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, January 2.—A masked man leading an armed party of twenty raided Limerick post office at midnight. The sorting office was ransacked. It is estimated that £4,000 in cash were taken; also a quantity of postal orders and other property. The men intimidated the post office staff of twelve who were warned not to follow the raiders or they would be shot. The raiders picketted the approaches to the post office. No arrests have been made. The military are now installed at the post office.

ESTHONIANS SIGN 7 DAYS ARMISTICE WITH REDS

Pact Renewable Weekly Gives Added Impetus To Bolshevism

ZONES ARE FIXED

New Nation Absolved From Obligations With Old Russian State

GEN. DENIKIN OUT?

Soviet Wireless Declares Gen. Romanoffsky Has Succeeded Him

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, January 2.—The report that Bolshevik and Esthonian delegates signed an armistice yesterday at Dorpat is confirmed. The armistice marks a fresh impetus to Bolshevism and there are already indications that Latvia may begin to negotiate with Soviet Russia. The armistice is for seven days, and renewable weekly. It defines the frontiers of neutral zones and provides for Bolshevik recognition of Esthonia's independence. The Bolsheviks undertake not to have forces west of the river Velutaia as far as Sprechtir-tache (?).

REDS CONSOLIDATE

Meanwhile a Red communique claims that the break through on the Don front is developing very rapidly and has resulted in the capture of thousands of prisoners. It is thought that General Denikin is not likely to be able to save Rostoff and Novo Cherkassk while the capture of Ekaterinoslav is most important as it enables the Reds to consolidate on both banks of the Dniester which will ultimately open the road to the Crimea, Kherson and Odessa.

The Associated Press Dorpat correspondent telegraphs:

"The armistice absolves Esthonia from her obligations arising from her former connection with the Russian State. Moreover the Esthonians are not required to expel General Judenitch's troops until after the ratification of the Peace Treaty."

Denikin Forced To Quit Declares Red Wireless

London, Jan. 2.—A Bolshevik wireless message states that owing to defeats sustained by General Denikin's forces, a coup d'etat has occurred at headquarters and a new government has been established with General Romanoffsky replacing General Denikin.

Supreme Council To Help Russians Menaced By Reds

Paris, Jan. 3.—The Supreme Council has decided on steps for the evacuation of the population of Southern Russia who are threatened by the Bolshevik invasion.

Press Agreed On Need Of Checking Bolshevists

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, January 3.—The newspapers give prominence to the serious position of Admiral Kolchak and General Denikin and the importance of checking Bolshevism in Eastern Siberia.

A high authority interviewed by the Daily Mail said that the presence of the Japanese in Eastern Siberia would prove the salvation of Siberia and even of Manchuria from Bolshevism control. He did not think that the Japanese would make territorial claims in Eastern Siberia.

His experience he said had taught him that they had an innate dislike of cold climates. The Japanese population would not desire to colonise Eastern Siberia. Their colonial aspirations lay farther south. What the Japanese would ask for, this authority added, and would probably be granted, was trading and mining concessions.

INTOXICATED, IS ALLEN'S EXCUSE; HELD FOR TRIAL

Police Constable Says He Cannot Remember Any Details Of Raid

OPIUM CACHE IS LOOTED

Officer Tells Magistrate He Meant To Give Booty To Chiefs

Police Constable Jack Allen, at the close of the preliminary hearing yesterday before Police Magistrate G. W. King, was bound over for trial before the British Supreme Court on a charge of larceny. It was in connection with the private opium raid of the night of December 28 when one foreigner and six Chinese entered the place of Ying Kwingeen, 459 Tientsin Road, and took between $10,000 and $20,000 worth of opium.

The accused patrolman took the stand in his own defense and testified that he was intoxicated at the time of the raid, that he could remember nothing of the details except that he went to take part in a raid upon an opium smoking place and even as late as the night following the raid fully intended to present the opium to his superior officers.

GIVES WAR RECORD

Patrolman Allen's story including his war record as told the Court in part was as follows:

"I arrived in China on the tenth day of August last and was attached to the West Hongkew Station after receiving training in the Gordon Road depot. While at the police station I with two other patrolmen had a Chinese boy.

"One night the boy said to me, 'Mr. Allen, you have not been to the Mixed Court since you have been here.' I said that I had not and he then asked me, 'Would you like a case?' I replied that I would. I had in mind that if I had a good case I would stand for promotion when the chance came along.

"At the station on Saturday night, December 28, at about seven o'clock I was having dinner and my boy said to me, 'You can catch a good case of opium smoking tonight.' I asked where and I understood him to say something about an alleyway off Thibet Road. He said 'Master better come to my house first, my friend can speak better English than I.'

"I went to his house after having dinner and there I drank of some liquor. I think it was some sort of whiskey. The bottle was set upon the table and one of the women brought hot water and sugar. I had several more drinks, maybe four or five, about half a glass full each time. I remember seeing some Chinese come in, I can't remember at what time.

REMEMBERS NOTHING

"My firm idea was that my boy was going to show me a place where opium smoking was taking place, and that when I had seen this smoking I would report to my superior officer. I did not want to report a thing that might turn out false. Later we went out of the house and I remember getting in a motor-car and going somewhere and then I remember nothing until I found myself coming out of a house where I was pulled into the motor-car by some of the Chinese.

"We went back to the boy's house and I drank some more. I was taken back to the police station and I ought to have reported the matter but I was too drunk.

The next morning my boy came to me and said he was sick so I told him to go home, but before he went he added, 'We catch good case last night, you come to house tonight and take opium.'

"When I arrived that night the boy said he had sold the opium and had got the money for it. I was surprised and at once realised that I had made a mistake and might get into trouble because I could not produce the opium. The boy offered me $300 and I took it, being tempted, but in two or three minutes I gave it back and said, 'Take it. I won't have it.' I then left the house and I was very much afraid to say anything about it for now I knew I had made a great mistake. Later I was placed under arrest."

8 YEARS IN ARMY

Allen gave his war record as follows: In the army eight years, Middlesex Regiment, 8th Battalion. Went to Gibraltar in August, 1914, to France in January, 1915. Served from Belgium to the Combles, from one end of the line to the other. Was present at the Battle of Ypres and was gassed there, at Neuve Chappelle, Loos, the first, second and third Arras battles, all of the Somme battles. Was wounded in the head at Cambrai and at Vimy Ridge was wounded in the head again. Had trench fever in June, 1918. Was demobilised March, 1919. Decorations—the 1914-1915 Mons ribbon, the military medal of 1917 at Cambrai for leading a bombing raid into the German trenches, the General Service medal and the Allied Victory medal. Was promoted to the rank of sergeant major.

No other witnesses were presented by the defense. Before being bound over to the Supreme Court, the counsel for the defense, Mr. W. S. Levinson, asked permission to address the Court on a matter of law and contended that in order for a charge of larceny to hold it must be shown that "at the moment of taking" it was the intention of the accused to deprive the owner of his property permanently.

Allen, he contended, was clearly in a bad state at the time of the raid. The Magistrate, however, asked if it would not be the case in England when a group of men were arrested togother for a larceny to bind over all in such circumstances. Mr. Levinson admitted that such was undoubtedly often the case.

In the Mixed Court the case of the six Chinese implicated with Allen was ordered yesterday to a special hearing, the date for which has not yet been set.

The Denniston Players

(By Domino)

Four bachelors came along to their best friend, and told him that they were the happiest men in the world, for they had met 'The only girl.' He called them 'darn fools' and from the way that the ladies acted in the second act as wives, I should heartily agree with the best friend.

The play gave the advice to those about to get married 'Dont,' and curiously enough those in front who were either married, or going to be married, thoroughly enjoyed the thrills and groans of the 'Perfect State.' Gallery, Circle, Stalls and Pit were all well filled, and the laughter that came from all parts of the house proclaimed another success for the 'Denniston Players' at the Lyceum Theater last night.

"Thank you Otto, God bless you."

I am quoting a line from the play. Otto was only a butler, or a valet, or a footman, but he was one of the real 'ITS' in last night's show. He had a comparatively small part, and his business exceeded his lines. He dispensed numerous highballs in a New York apartment, and we are told that American is DRY. But it was the way in which he did his work that proved so effective. He was a humorist, and capped the touchstone of comedy when he told his master that he was leaving with the cook. We had already been told that the cook was the best in New York.

Yes, Otto was great, and so I repeat my lines "Thank you Otto, and God bless you."

By the way 'Otto' was Mr. Ray. D. Clifton or if you like Mr. Ray. D. Clifton WAS 'Otto.'

Mr. Leo Kennedy had the sympathy of the house from the beginning, and kept it almost to the end, and then he also gave in and declared himself the happiest man in the world for he, too, had won the 'Only girl.'

Kennedy opened up in rather a disappointing style, he was very difficult to hear, but I do not blame the actor for this fault. The management kept the curtain down until fifteen minutes after the advertised time of raising and even then thirty percent of the audience had not turned up. This crowd spoiled the opening passages for the rest of the house. I think that Kennedy's idea for the first passages of the opening scene were to be restraint, brought about by a quiet manner, and a well modulated voice. The late comers made it necessary to imitate a town crier if all were to hear the lines. We did not hear Kennedy, but we do not blame him. He gives me the impression that he is going to be wonderful in a big and serious comedy. His work at the end of act two, when he almost drew down the curtain by the power of his inspiration, was fine, and it was as funny as it was meant to be.

Miss Warda Howard played 'Wilson.' The part does not give the actress much scope for showing her ability. Bits here and there, allow one to get a glimpse of the fact that Miss Howard is really an emotional actress, who will probably keep the house enthralled when she gets to grips with the portrayal she likes. Her work last night was dainty and clever.

Messrs. Wykeham, Howard and DeWitt-Newing were the three husbands who were the 'happiest-miserable' men on earth. They were all good, and one part did not outshine the other. They all called for laughter with the way they put over their lines but none of the three had a part that called for well defined portrayal.

The ladies who gave these three good men 'gip' were Miss Valentine Sidney, Miss Pressy Preston, and Miss Florence Chapman. They were types of wives, I am told, that drive men to logan berry juice. They cried and talked and all the time the people in front laughed.

We do love to see ourselves as others see us.

The play was excellently mounted and the whole production can be recommended to the playgoer who wants a good laugh.

If you saw the musical show called "The Only Girl" you have the plot of "Three wives," which will be repeated tonight.

AMERICAN MARINE STABBED IN FIGHT

Albert Graham, an American Marine from the U.S.S. South Dakota, was stabbed in the back in a brawl that took place in the Victoria Bar, Hongkew District, Tuesday evening shortly before midnight. The weapon perforated the right lung.

A sailor of Finn nationality who was present was taken in custody and is being held at the Hongkew police station as a witness. It is understood, however, that he was not the man who did the stabbing.

The injured man was rushed by automobile to the Shanghai General Hospital and was operated upon by three physicians, Drs. A. S. Tenney, H. Lyons Hunt and W. G. Hiltner.

Electricity Chief Makes His Report

Steady increase in the production and service of the electricity department of the Municipal Council is shown in a report by Mr. T. H. U. Aldridge, engineer-in-chief and manager, published today in the Municipal Gazette. The report calls attention to the inadequate mechanical equipment and says that a much better return for the nine months ending Sept., 1919, might have been made if it had not been for this fact.

Units generated for the period were 91,091,563 as against 75,729,092 for the same period in 1918. Units sold in 1919 totaled 79,688,448 as against 66,959,277 in 1918. Consumption of coal per generated unit was less being estimated at 2.58 as against 2.61.

Prosecution Fails In Murder Charge

Chinese Plumber Accused Of Death Of Countryman Is Dismissed

A charge of murder, made as a result of the so-called Japanese poison rumors, failed in the Mixed Court yesterday and the prisoner was discharged.

Yau Wei-zee was accused of having killed Kwen Ben-kyeu by hitting him over the head with a spanner wrench on October 6 last year in Kiaochow Road. Witnesses said that a cry of "Japanese poisoner" had been raised and the defendant, who is a plumber, attacked Kwen.

The witnesses for the prosecution were so indefinite and conflicting in their statements that British Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Yui discharged the accused man without requiring him to call any witnesses.

Mr. Faithfull appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Lemiere for the defense.

Influenza Takes Huge Death Toll Among Japanese

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Osaka, January 7.—The influenza epidemic is becoming increasingly virulent. The newspapers print columns of black-bordered obituary notices. Yesterday's death-roll in Osaka was 311 of whom over half were victims of influenza. At Kobe yesterday 200 bodies were sent to be cremated. A large number of employees at the spinning mills are down with influenza which is also raging among the troops.

Council Releases Letter Asking Ratepayers' Stand On Chinese Vote Question

(Continued from Page 1)

the Consular Body for an expression of its views, I have the honor to advise you that the question of admitting Chinese to participation in the administration of the affairs of this Settlement, either through the medium of a Chinese advisory board or committee or by amendment of the Land Regulations to permit of their election to the Council, was considered at a recent meeting of members and ex-members of Council.

AGAINST REPRESENTATION

After full discussion a vote was unanimously recorded against Chinese representation on the Council on any consideration, but in favor of the creation of a Chinese advisory board or committee, provided that its meetings be held in the Council's offices, that it shall have a membership of five to be nominated annually by the Chinese, that the nominations be subject to the veto of the Consular Body, that the nominees shall have resided in the Settlement for the five years immediately preceding nomination, that they shall have paid general municipal rate during the whole of this period on an assessed rental of not less than Tls. 1,200 per annum, that they shall not, at the time of nomination nor while on the membership of the committee, hold any official appointment under the Chinese Government and finally that the functions of the committee be limited to those set forth in clause 4 of the Settlement Extension Draft Agreement of 1915 hereinafter referred to.

CHINA'S INABILITY

In recording this vote the meeting was unable to dissociate the demand for Chinese representation on the Council from the efforts of the past few years and particularly since the signing of the armistice, to secure the abolition of extra-territoriality Settlements, concessions and "spheres of influence" and general expression was given to the view that these efforts must be met and resisted until, by good government and by the adoption of a policy of progression and development in accord with the standards common to every enlightened nation.

China has shown that she is fitted to receive full retrocession of those rights which she contends have been wrongfully wrested from her but which in fact the foreigner either had vested in him by treaty or has been forced to assume and exercise from motives of self-preservation and protection, or because of the hopeless inability of China to exercise them herself for the benefit of her own people and of those who seek a domicile in her lands.

As regards an advisory board or committee, the considerations are different. The Council has always appreciated the value of the Chinese viewpoint and, at every critical time in Municipal affairs where Chinese interests have been concerned, has sought means of learning the opinions of prominent Chinese residents.

RATEPAYERS' ATTITUDE

True it is that its recognition of a so-called representative committee in 1905-6 led to the passing of a resolution at the meeting of ratepayers held in March, 1906, declining to confirm its action but it is believed that the views of ratepayers on this subject have since undergone considerable change. Indeed when the draft agreement for an extension of the Settlement, with provision for the establishment of a Chinese advisory board, submitted to you by the Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs early in 1915, was laid before the ratepayers in March of that year, their approval was readily accorded.

Inasmuch however as approval was sought and given upon the basis that the Settlement area would be extended, and since ratification of the agreement has remained in abeyance for reasons for which I need not deal, it will now be necessary for the ratepayers' directions to be sought as to whether such a board or committee should be approved irrespective of Settlement extension.

I have the honor to inform you that the Council proposes to seek such directions at the meeting of ratepayers in March or April next and to state that there is every reason to believe that such approval will be duly accorded.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. C. Pearce,
Chairman.

D. Siffert, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium
and Senior Consul.

Foreign Policy Of Belgium Discussed At Cabinet Meet

(*French Wireless Service*)

Brussels, January 6.—The Cabinet met yesterday under the presidency of the King. Various questions of foreign policy, including that of the Entente with France and Great Britain, were discussed.

Abraham Lincoln on PROPERTY and SAVING

Lincoln said:

"Property is the fruit of LABOR. That some men should be RICH, shows that others MAY BECOME rich, and hence is just encouragement to INDUSTRY and ENTERPRISE.

"Let not him who is HOUSELESS pull down the house of another—but, rather, LET HIM WORK DILIGENTLY and BUILD ONE FOR HIMSELF—thus by example assuring that HIS OWN shall be safe from violence when built.

"Teach ECONOMY! That is one of the FIRST and HIGHEST virtues! It begins with SAVING MONEY."

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FOOD KITCHENS OPEN TOMORROW

Shanghai Relief Committee Prepare To Distribute Aid To Needy

Two food kitchens are to be opened tomorrow at noon if the present plans of the Shanghai Relief Committee are carried out. Plans to open the kitchens yesterday were defeated because repairs are being made at the headquarters building, 11 Bund, and equipment installation had not been completed.

Crowds of applicants for aid besieged the committee yesterday but were necessarily, turned away.

Refugees who have money will be charged 20 cents a meal at the kitchens. Those who are destitute and seek aid will be required to present a ticket issued by a recognized charitable institution.

A Kosher kitchen, which is to be a consolidation of the shelter committee's establishment with the Jewish institution heretofore maintained at 24 Ward Road, will be opened at 11 Bund.

The Russian kitchen is to be in the same building.

A third list of subscriptions to the Refugee Relief Fund, announced by Mr. S. W. Wolfe, the treasurer, yesterday is:

	Tls.
Brought forward	360
Mr. R. A. Parker (through "N.C.D. Daily")	10
Mr. F. W. Poate	10
Mr. G. W. Wingrove	15
Mr. Simon A. Levy	200
Mr. D. E. J. Abraham	100
Captain and Mrs. W. H. Lunt	50
Tls.	745

	$
Brought forward	4,347
I. Shainin and Co.	60
Foreign Residents of Wuhu (through Mrs. Gertrude Whortley)	190
W. H.	5
Dr. Ellen C. Fullerton	10
Miss Floy A. Cooley	5
I. and E. L. Mason	5
Staff of the Shanghai Cotton Testing House in memory of the late Mr. R. McGregor	38
Mr. Gilbert E. Peet (2nd monthly subscription) ..	10
Russo-Asiatic Bank, Shanghai	500
	$5,170

SHANTUNG RULER SNUBS STUDENTS; BREWS TROUBLE

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Tsinan, Shantung, January 4, 1920.—The Civil Governor, Chu Yin-kwang has just refused to negotiate with the student association, and has declined to meet the student representatives, or to receive their seven demands growing out of police violence on New Years. The situation immediately becomes more acute. It is feared that trouble may break out at any minute. Armed guards control the city. The contest is clearly defined as a struggle between Anfu Club officialdom and the students. The students feel that the former are acting under the promptings of the Japanese military in Shantung.

Korean Girls Here Lead Women's Part In Revolt

Reading from left to right; Standing: Kim Nyun Sil and Chung Ah Kung; Seated: Kim Okh Yun and Oh Nam Hi.

Four Korean school girls who have been leaders in the woman's division of participation in the unarmed revolt against Japanese rule in what was for ages known as the "Hermit Kingdom" have come to Shanghai after thrillingly terrible experiences with the Mikado's military authorities in their own country. Kim Nyun Sil, the first school-girl prisoner to escape from a Japanese jail, has been joined here by Chung Ah Kung, Kim Ohk Yun and Oh Nam Hi.

These three girls, although having escaped imprisonment, were active in the revolt demonstrations and were compelled to flee to China to escape wrath of the Nipponese such as was visited on their compatriots.

They told their stories yesterday in a convincing manner and with evident feeling. None but a Bernhardt could have dissembled in the telling of their stories.

JAPANESE CRUELTIES

Tales of tongues twisted with pincers, arms slashed with sabers, persons stabbed and ridden down, their bodies reduced to pulp; girls hunted as criminals, slapped and bayonetted; and intrigue seldom found outside the covers of a novel—these are the accounts given by these Korean women, who are scarcely more than children, when they describe Japanese rule at home.

When their story was told it was not difficult to see why a people numbering 20,000,000 persons have risen in revolt and are offering their lives for independence.

After walking 30 miles, through a hostile guard of soldiers, police and gendarmes and escaping arrest only because of effective disguise, these youngsters braved storms on the yellow sea with no more seaworthy craft than rickety Chinese junks and concealed themselves for weeks, ill-fed and scantily sheltered, on tiny islands, finally making their way to the China coast. Their disguises were complete, as is attested by the fact that they won their way through the Japanese lines. Some of the girls were attired in the proper garments of married women; others attired themselves as servants, dressed in rags, with false hair straggling and every appearance of poverty.

SECOND VISIT HERE

Kim Ohk Kung is paying her second visit to Shanghai. She first came here to represent the women of Korea when the provisional government set up headquarters in China. But when the second demonstration for freedom was secretly announced for the Mikado's birth anniversary on October 31 she quietly returned to the land of her birth to invoke the aid of the members of her sex in making the event a complete success from a revolutionary standpoint. After unbelievable hardship she reached Korea and accomplished her purpose. Her escape and return to Korea was by way of the newly established "underground railway."

Chung Ah Kung was in Seoul at the time of the outbreak of the revolt in March and actually witnessed many of the atrocities visited upon girls who were active in the demonstrations although, by good fortune, she herself escaped.

GIRLS HUMILIATED

"I saw my school mates denuded of their clothing and marched around before Japanese men; I saw women beaten and girls' tongues twisted with pincers when they refused to confess that they were wrong in opposing the Japanese," she said.

Oh Nam Hi was in a girls' school at Seoul when the demonstrations started. She and the other girls were held virtually prisoner by the Japanese school authorities but asserted themselves and fought their way out of the grounds. Then they were surrounded by police and school authorities and scattered, she escaping arrest. A general order that all girls in the uniform of the school be arrested was issued but the girls reassembled the next morning at the South Gate to participate in a demonstration.

TROOPS CHARGE CROWD

Her account of what happened there is graphic:

"We were just assembling when out came the mounted soldiers and gendarmes, charging. With drawn sabers they rode into the crowd, slashing right and left. Women and children were cut down or ridden under foot. One man within a few feet of me was slashed to death with a saber and the cavalryman caused his horse to stamp the body to a pulp underfoot.

"Girls were dragged about by their hair, beaten with guns and bayonetted. On the main streets the wounded were strewn like leaves in a path."

After witnessing this the girl fled to her home in the country and, as soon as possible, made her way to China.

They were asked what they hoped to do here.

"Anything and everything we can for Korea," was the instant reply. "Korea will win independence or will pass out in honorable extermination."

Benefit On Saturday For Tousewei School

To raise funds for the Tousewei Orphanage at Siccawei, destroyed by fire on December 16, an entertainment will be given at the French Club next Saturday afternoon by the pupils of St. Ignatius College.

Over $3,000 was realised at an entertainment given last Sunday at Siccawei when St. Ignatius students produced playlets in French and Chinese.

The benefit marked the first time in history that ladies were admitted to the Siccawei school.

UNIVERSITY CLUB TIFFIN TOMORROW

The American University Club will hold its first general meeting at a luncheon at the Carlton Cafe tomorrow at 12:15 o'clock. The speakers will be Commodore Louis D. Beaumont, president, and Major Charles J. Gildden and Mr. Benjamin Hillman, secretary and treasurer of a special commission appointed by the Aero Club of America to organise the first aerial derby around the world.

Far Eastern Mafia Leaders Sentenced To Terms In Jail

(Continued from Page 1)

them into court and had them expelled from the community.

The managers of Sincere and Wing On's turned over the threatening letters they had received, together with evidence of the bomb outrages, to the detective department and the two leaders of the gang were arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced.

One of the men, Taung, was found in a local restaurant. He had a tin cigarette box in his pocket and the officers were suspicious as to its contents. After soaking it in water for eight days they took the can to the rifle range and shot a rifle bullet into it. It exploded.

The second leader's whereabouts was revealed by a confession made by the first suspect and he was arrested in the French Concession. In his quarters there was found a complete plant for the manufacture of bombs.

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Great House The

(The Great House. By Stanley J. Weyman. London; John Murray, Albemarle Street; Shanghai, Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.)

In the 'forties of last century, when through the length and breadth of England raged a storm of controversy over the poor man's loaf, life was a strenuous matter even in the most remote rural districts. On the one side stood Peel with four-fifths of his Cabinet and half his party, with all the Whigs, all the Radicals, all the League, and the Big Loaf; on the other stood the landed interests. The lists were open, the lances were levelled, the slogan of Free Trade was met by the cry of "The Land and the Constitution!" and while old friendships were daily torn asunder, town and country, forget and field, met in a furious grapple that in the end proved final.

It is with these exciting times, ending in the repeal of the Corn Laws, that Stanley J. Weyman has concerned himself in his new 378-page novel.—"The Great House."

Mary Audley, an orphan, a dependant in the household of the Princess Czartoriski in Paris, meets in her employer's *salon* a fascinating gentleman who proves to be a fourth cousin of her father's, and who conveys the information that he has recently succeeded in establishing his claim to the title and estates of the barony of Audley. Events move quickly, and through the scheming of Lord Audley, Mary is soon an inmate of the household of her uncle, John Audley, of the Gatehouse, near Riddsley, in the County of Stafford.

In the ancient Gatehouse, originally part of the estate of the Audleys of Beaudelays, dwells old John Audley, surrounded by his books and musty parchments, obsessed with the desire to find certain missing evidence which would dispossess the present Lord Audley, and give him the title and estates. With him lives his nephew, Peter Bassett, who quickly, but without avail, falls a victim to the charms of his remote kinswoman, Mary Audley, who, if her uncle's search be successful, will eventually become a peeress in her own right.

The search is long, and with success in sight, John Audley meets with a tragic end. How the important documents disappear and are afterwards used for blackmail; how Lord Audley and Mary are betrothed, and yet never become man and wife; and how Peter Bassett, the simple and altruistic squire, comes into his own, are told with the skill for which Stanley Weyman is famous. The delightful account of the election campaign at Riddsley, followed by the election itself, might have been written by the inimitable Charles Dickens himself; it is with regret, however, that we learn the result of the poll.

Altogether a delightful book, the more so as it is in such strong contrast to the many volumes appearing nowadays dealing with unpleasant subjects that were taboo in the simple days of the 'forties of last century. H.C.N.

JOY IN THE MORNING

Joy In The Morning. By Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews. New York: Charles Scriber's Sons.

In "The Perfect Tribute" Mrs. Andrews achieved a definite success in the recovery of the inherent pathos of a familiar historic episode. She moulded invention to fact with a skill which justified her handling of one of the most dramatic incidents of our national history.

"Joy in the Morning," a collection of short stories of the Great War, fails to meet this level of accomplishment. There are nine stories and one dramatic dialogue. While they do carry traces of the genuine emotion which flowed under and through and about the war, not one of them is so cleanly made, so inevitable, so intense, as to be a really notable contribution to the legend of the struggle.

"The Ditch," the dramatic dialogue which is given the place of honor, attempts to convey the deeper implications of the war by a series of conversations at an American trench in France. It is not very successful; it is talky, artificial, propagandist. Its prophecy of a cleaner, kindlier world is a welcome one, but it is impossible to load a thread of pathos and patriotic emotion with little chunks of argument about preparedness and General Staffs and the like without making it sag badly. There is a touch of capable satire in the talk of the American flappers who visit the trench a century after the war and think only of trimming hats:

Teacher (wearily.)—Please pay attention. This is one of the world's most sacred spots. It is the scene of a great heroism. It is the place where many of our fellow-countrymen laid down their lives. How can you stand on this solemn ground and chatter about hats?

Third School girl.—Well, you see, Misss Hadley, we're fed up with solemn grounds. You can't expect us to go into raptures at this stage over an old ditch. And, to be serious, wouldn't some of these field flowers make a lovely combination for hats? With the French touch, don't you know? You'd be darling in one—so ingenue.

One is sure that Mrs. Andrews did not mean the satire to outweigh the serious message of the little play, but it comes near to doing just that.

One or two of the other stories share a curious plan: they depend for effect upon the heaping up of one incident on another of the same kind. Mrs. Andrews drives her plots in tandem instead of in team. Her coincidences, furthermore, are too frequent and too much overworked. It is permissible to have one French-Canadian guide achieve war-glory and come home to encounter his own Colonel in the North Woods, but when almost the same device is presented in another story it fails to convince.

Yet the substance of the stories, for the most part, is much better than their construction. There are three that depend on the supernatural; of these the best tells the story of a Canadian peasant whose forefather served the Maid of Orleans and was rewarded with the gift of a silver stirrup. The heroic incidents scattered through the stories are spirited. One of them, the exploit of Hirondelle, who was own brother to Sergeant York in valor and wit, is delicious. There is genuine feeling in several of the encounters which Mrs. Andrews brings about in such devious ways.

The study of the cowardly Aristophe who became a hero under the spur of personal loyalty is a vivid bit of war psychology. Incidentally, this same story, "The V. C.," contains an admirable little sketch of a frog hunt in the northern lakes.

In the immeasurable mass of sorrow and joy which the fortunes of war brought even to Americans there will be abundant response to the simple strains of pathos on which Mrs. Andrews rings the changes in these stories. Though they fall short of enduring merit, they will be read, for the time being, with genuine pleasure.

Philosophical Opinion In U.S.

(Reviewed By The Nations)

The pungent charm of Professor Santayana's style—a charm that possesses what pomologists call a rich subacid flavor—is revealed in his recent British Academy address, "Philosophical Opinion in America" (Oxford University Press). Somewhat restrained, perhaps, and a bit chilled by the formality of the occasion, he still speaks delightfully, and his craftsmanship proves its mettle by the ease with which it carries the fabric of his reasoning. Why do not more of our scholars write with his skill? Have they no imagination, no delight in words that run but only in words that trudge? Professor Santayana finds the answer in his analysis of our present day academic philosopher: "His education has been more pretentious than thorough . . . social pressure and his own great eagerness have condemned him to overwork, committee meetings, early marriage, premature authorship, and lecturing two or three times a day under forced draught. He has no peace in himself, no window open to a calm horizon, and in his heart perhaps little taste for mere scholarship or pure speculation." A singularly unhappy training for producing an adequate school of philosophers—a training that carries with it consequences to American thought that Professor Santayana puts clearly. Since the days of transcendentalism, philosophy in America has been increasingly in the keeping of the academic group. The clerical tradition is dead and the lay tradition has never possessed the importance that it has long possessed in England. It becomes a matter of real moment, therefore, that the regnant group should be academic in the best sense; and the new realists do not measure up to the requirement. Twenty-five years ago when German idealism held the field our academic philosophers were grounded in metaphysics; today they seem to have lost their grip on the history of philosophy. They are half baked, and the startling conclusions at which they arrive are too often due to lack of thoroughness. They do their thinking on the run. "Many of the younger professors of philosophy are no longer the sort of persons that might as well have been clergymen or schoolmasters: they have rather the type of mind of a doctor, an engineer, or a social reformer: the wide-awake young man who can do most things better than old people, and who knows it." In other words their bent is towards biology or physics or ethics, rather than towards metaphysics: and in their haste they have made philosophy "an asylum for enthusiasts." Critical as Professor Santayana is of their methods, he is even more critical of their conclusions. Both the pragmatists and the new realists are dealt with acutely but not unsympathetically. The most suggestive portion of the address is the explanation of the transformation of our earlier idealism into presentative realism. To what extent his account is just it is still too early to determine. No doubt, the address will call forth vigorous replies; those who are hit will strike back. Nevertheless, it is an admirable piece of work; the best statement available of recent currents in American speculative thought.

New Italian Minister Leaving For Peking

Marquis Durazzo, the new Italian Minister to Peking, his family and Marquis Canpolaptars, member of the Italian Senate, will leave for Peking this morning by a special train on the Shanghai Nanking Railway. The party arrived here Tuesday by the Africa Maru from Europe.

Mr. Yang Tcheng, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, his secretaries, Messrs. S. K. Chen and N. T. Yang, Italian Consular Officials and representatives of the local Chinese authorities will be at the station to see the party off. The Arsenal band will be in attendance and the detachment of troops from the office of the Acting Defense Commissioner will act as a guard of honor.

EMPRESS IS DELAYED

Delayed at Tsingtao by bad weather, the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services liner Empress of Japan, from Vancouver, due to arrive at Shanghai today, will not reach Woosung until tomorrow. The rough weather prevented the unloading of coolies at Tsingtao and delayed the steamer 24 hours.

News Brevities

Depositors with the Municipal Investment Bank are reminded that today is the last day for paying in January deposits.

* * *

General Chiang Tso-ping, former Vice-Minister of War, who has just returned from Europe and America, will speak on the subject of "The Situation of Balkan States and Europe" at the World's Chinese Students' Federation, 51 Bubbling Well Road on Saturday, at 7 p.m.

* * *

Sergeant Major T. G. Drakeford has been commissioned second lieutenant in the Light Horse and Lieut. V. Chieri has been promoted to a captaincy in the Italian Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, according to the Municipal Gazette. Lieut. E. M. of Beytagh of "B" Company, British, has been granted leave from January 2 to April 30.

* * *

The Municipal Council has accepted with regret the resignation of Mr. P. Peebles from the Electricity Committee, it is announced in the Municipal Gazette today.

* * *

Five cases of communicable disease were reported to the Health Department from the foreign community last week, two of scarlet fever, one of diptheria, one of tuberculosis and one of paratyphoid. No contagious diseases were reported from among the Chinese except tuberculosis. There were 152 deaths among the Chinese population of 673,000.

* * *

Though the number of fires for the month of December just past was almost double that of December one year ago, the total loss was less than half, according to the Fire Department report in this week's Municipal Gazette. In December, 1919, there were 21 fires in the Settlement; the damage was Tls. 16,150. December of 1918 had 11 fires that did damage amounting to Tls. 45,450. Dropped matches or cigarettes is given as the most frequent cause of fires.

* * *

Two associate Northern peace delegates, Messrs. Kiang Shao-chi and Wu Ting-chang arrived in Shanghai Tuesday night.

* * *

Five hundred and twenty-six sacks of mail from America were received at the U. S. Post Office last evening from the steamer Nanking.

* * *

Two papers on Buddhism will be read this afternoon before a meeting of the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club to be held in the hall of the Royal Asiatic Society, 5 Museum Road, at 4:30.

That upon "The History of Buddhism" will be given by Mrs. W. E. Row. The other paper, "Early Chinese Buddhist Art from the Han to the Kang Dynasty" will be illustrated with the reflectoscope.

* * *

Mr. Chung Men-yew commissioner of the Shanghai Nanking Railway Administration and resident director to the Continental Commercial Company, Shanghai, has left for Hongkong on holiday. Mr. Chung will also spend some time in Canton.

* * *

There will be a tea dance at the Columbia Country Club Sunday afternoon beginning at 4.30 o'clock. Kerrey's orchestra will furnish the music.

* * *

The Y. W. C. A. Normal School of Physical Education is to be formally dedicated by the National Committee on Saturday, January 10, from three to five o'clock. The school is located at 37 Kinchow Road. The program will include the service of dedication, inpection of school buildings, tea, and an exhibition by students of the school.

* * *

The China Mail Steamship Company liner Nanking arrived yesterday afternoon from San Francisco with 86 passengers for Shanghai and 83 for Hongkong. There was also $4,000,000 in treasure for Shanghai. Among the passengers were Messrs. L. S. Dick, James A. Skelly, and A. E. S. Thompson Mrs. C. M. Manners Mr. J. E. Swan, Mr. G. V. Marshall, secretary of the British Municipal Council at Hankow, and Mrs. Marshall.

MARINE CHANGES OF WEEK

The following changes in the merchant marine service took place during the week:

China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company—from sick leave, Mr. H. Langrad, to chief officer of the Kiangtung; from short leave, Mr. M. P. Jensan, to chief officer of the Yushun; from sick leave, Mr. P. H. Van Meter, to chief officer of the Feiching; second officer of the Hsinchang, Mr. E. Stokes, to the Feiching; Mr. W. E. Youngs appointed second officer of the Hsinchang.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company—chief officer of the Yusang, Mr. W. Williams, to the Tuckow; chief officer of the Tuckwo, Mr. J. Gray, placed on reserve; supernumerary third engineer of the Choysang, Mr. M. J. Rowe, to the Loongwo; chief engineer of the Hopsang, Mr. A. Turnbull, to the Koonshing; chief engineer of the Koonshing, Mr. E. Scott, granted home leave.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Don't Poison Baby.

FORTY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must have paregoric or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a few drops too many will produce the sleep from which there is no waking. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paragoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labeling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: *"A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death."* The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without you or your physician knowing of what it is composed. Castoria does not contain narcotics.

The signature of Chas. H. Fletcher guarantees genuine Castoria

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"I have frequently prescribed Castoria for common ailments of children with good results."
W. A. CRANDALL, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"As the father of thirteen children I certainly know something about your great medicine and, aside from my own family experience, I have, in my years of practice found Castoria a popular and efficient remedy in almost every home."
WM. J. MCCRANN, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"I find your Castoria is very beneficial in the treatment of children's ailments."
F. DAVIS, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

"I object to what are called patent medicines, where the maker alone knows what stuff is put in them, but I know the formula of your Castoria and advise its use in proper cases. I judge it to be a very useful, as well as harmless family medicine."
N. B. SIZER, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

ROTARY CLUB MEN HEAR OF AIR RACE AT TIFFIN TODAY

Members of the Beaumont Commission for organising the first aerial derby around the world will be the guests of the Rotary Club today at tiffin at the Cafe Parisien.

In speaking of the work of the Commission, Commodore Beaumont said yesterday one of the most important movements in connection with their visit is that toward the formation of the Aero Club of China which is being arranged at Peking. China up to this time has no aero club and the organisation of the club at Peking will be followed, he hopes, by the formation of clubs in Shanghai and Canton. When these clubs are organised they will affiliate with the Federation Aeronautique Internationale which represents all the aero clubs of the world. The Constitution and bylaws of the Aero Club of China will be similiar to those of the Aero Club of America.

Major Glidden, Executive Secretary of the Commission, who has been connected with the administrative department of the Air Service of the United States for 26 months says that no country in the world offers a greater opportunity for the immediate and rapid development of aviation than China.

The construction of large dirigible aircraft capable of carrying useful loads of 400,000 pounds is now in progress in America and Europe and will be found of great service and easily operated in China.

There are smaller dirigibles under construction, one known as the pony dirigible which will carry three persons 500 miles at a speed of 50 miles per hour and can be operated by any person who can drive an automobile, Aircraft of this type can be of great service to the people of China.

It is the work of the Aero Clubs of communities to investigate all kinds of aircraft on the market and recommend for use such as will be of most service to the community.

"The Commission has no financial interest in aircraft manufacture, its sole object in organising the first aerial derby around the world is to create a world wide interest in aeronautics and air travel, the building of safe landing fields and airports and the collecting of data to assist those interested in the establishing of aerial lines throughout the world, said Mr. Beaumont.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING

IF You are troubled with Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores, or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.

IF You are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Blood Poison, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings, &c.

IF You have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.

IF You are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, &c.

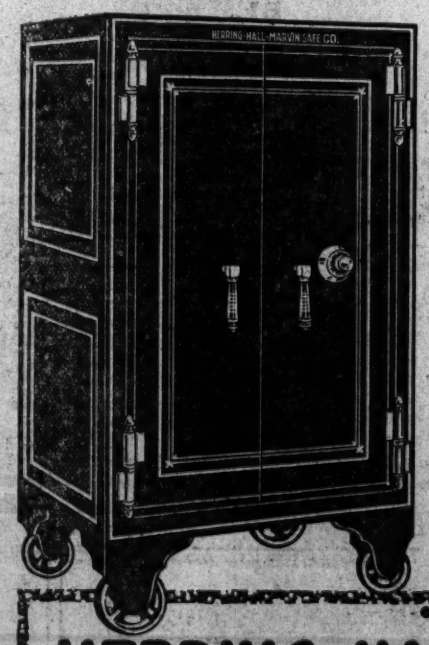
All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want, and what you must have to be permanently cured, is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

THE TRUE VALUE of Clarke's Blood Mixture is certified by a remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after being given up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success.—*See pamphlet round bottle.*

Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take and guaranteed harmless to the most delicate constitution of either sex. Of all chemists and stores.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
The World's Best Blood Purifier.



Unfailing Protection For Your Most Valued Possessions

HERRING-HALL-MARVIN
Safes and Bank Vaults

All sizes from the Smallest Home Safe to the Largest Bank Vaults
Key Lock or Combination

MUSTARD & CO.
Sole Agents for China, Hongkong and Macao.

Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton, Harbin

-:- Sporting Gossip -:-

Shanghai Inter-Club Billiards

Week Ending, January 3, 1920.

AMERICAN		V.	M. E. INST.	
C. Komaroff	300		J. E. Grant	219
E. E. Gibson	300		G. M. Boyes	264
H. L. Corbin	167		J. E. Wilson	300
F. W. Sutterle	202		W. S. Campbell	300
W. Hofman	208		Arch. Sharp	300
	1177			1383

MASONIC		V.	MUNICIPAL	
J. W. Prince	300		L. E. Todd	184
E. E. Green	300		A. Mackintosh	186
R. Phillips	300		A. de Kryger	144
F. W. Jones	287		C. Yorke	300
J. F. W. Milne	300		D. McAlister	198
	1487			1012

THIRTY		V.	CUSTOMS	
E. F. Fastings	300		H. Singer	173
J. V. Jensen	300		G. B. Stormes	128
H. B. Ollerdessen	300		T. Mellows	293
G. O. Wootten	300		Capt. Gowing	240
S. Chilvers	300		F. Stormes	287
	1500			1121

LUSITANO		V.	PORTUGUEZ	
G. M. P. Remedios	300		F. P. da Silva	247
R. D. Bush	278		J. Webster	300
C. M. P. Remedios	300		C. B. Remedios	229
F. M. Castro	260		R. Remedios	300
J. P. Campos	300		V. Pereira	211
	1438			1287

POWHATTAN		V.	POLICE	
H. E. Brewer	213		Capt. Barrett	300
H. Langley	300		C. J. Bull	200
C. S. Peacock	300		J. R. Gabbutt	61
R. Bailey	300		P. W. Reeves	226
P. H. Cobb	297		—. —. Everson	300
	1410			1087

Teams.	Points	Total Scores for	Total Scores against	Teams.	Points	Total Scores for	Total Scores against
Lusitano	12	8720	6741	Masonic	6	8015	7873
Thirty	10	8479	7531	Police	6	7701	8457
Customs	8	7729	8274	Powhattan	4	7758	8041
Portugues	6	8328	7884	Municipal	2	7019	8402
M. E. Inst.	6	8180	7754	American	0	7434	8406

Basketball League Starts At Chinese 'Y'

Y.M.C.A. 'A' And St. John's 'A' Teams Winners In Opening Games

The 'A' team of the Y.M.C.A. defeated the Nanyang College five in the opening game of the amateur basketball league at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. last night. The score was 39 to 27. The Y.M.C.A. "B" team met defeat at the hands of the St. John's "A" team in a close game by a score of 38 to 24.

The summaries:

NANYANG vs. Y.M.C.A. 'A'

Nanyang College.—W. C. Hwang lf, Z. H. Chan rf, J. T. Tu c, C. T. Yang lg, Y. S. Hwang rg, 27.

Y.M.C.A. "A".—Tom Chang lf, Seymour Woo rf, M. C. Liu c, Rawling Yee lg, P. L. Koo rg, 39.

Goals from floor.—Tom Chang 9, Seymour Woo 4, M. C. Liu 2, Y. S. Hwang 1, J. T. Tu 1, T. Y. Lee 6, Z. H. Chan 3.

Goals from fouls.—M. C. Liu 9, J. T. Tu 5.

Time.—20 min. each periods.

Timer.—Mr. Jackson.

Scorer.—Mr. Ling.

Sub. W. G. Fung of Y.M.C.A.

Sub. T. Y. Lee of Nanyang.

ST. JOHN'S 'A' vs. Y.M.C.A. 'B'

St. John's "A".—C. H. Tiu lf, C. T. Yang rf, F. C. Yang c, T. C. Tsung lg, Z. P. Dong rg, 38.

Y.M.C.A. "B".—D. C. Lee lf, Kim Yang rf, C. G. Hoh c, H. V. Cheng lg, K. L. Liang (Jut) rg, 34.

Goals from floor.—Hoh 6, Lee 5, Jut 1, H. C. Tiu 11, Z. P. Dong 3, F. C. Yang 2, C. T. Meng 2, H. V. Cheng 3.

Goals from fouls.—Hoh 4, H. C. Tiu 2.

Time.—20 min. each.

Referee.—C. D. Glauque.

Timer.—Jackson.

Scorer.—Mr. Ling.

Mr. H. V. Chang was the sub. played as forward of Y.M.C.A.

American Company, S.V.C.

Special Orders No. 484, Discharges

A.—The following men have been honorably discharged: Cpl. Tandberg and Pvt. Armstrong departure from Shanghai.

B.—Discharged: Pvt. Petit.

C.—The following men have been dropped on recommendation of discipline and regulations committee for non-attendance at drill:

Pvt. Hutchinson
" Glomby
" C. H. Williams
" M. L. Heen
" Gall
" Gilmore
Pvt. Marble
" Minning
" Linebarger
" Treadwell
" Cavanaugh
" R. F. Hall

Special Orders No. 485, Leaves

The following leaves have been granted:

Lt. Baldwin from December 24 to December 29, 1919.

Sgt. Davis from December 24 to December 29, 1919.

Cpl. Adamson from December 2 to December 8, 1919.

Pvt. Cooper from December 12 to December 31, 1919.

Pvt. Dawson from December 18 to December 25, 1919.

Pvt. Ballock from December 19 to December 26, 1919.

Pvt. Green from December 24 to December 31, 1919.

Pvt. Coleman from December 27 to December 31, 1919.

Pvt. Richardson from January 3 to March 1, 1920.

Special Orders No. 486, Return to Duty

Pvt. R. H. Ballock has reported for duty from leave December 26, 1919.

(Signed) S. A. Ransom, Capt.
Commanding American Co., S.V.C.

Obituary

SIR FRANK LASCELLES

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, January 2.—The death is announced of Sir Frank Lascelles, late British Ambassador at Berlin.

Sir Frank Cavendish Lascelles, who was 79 years old, entered the British Diplomatic Service in 1861 when he was only 20 years old. Ten years later he had been advanced and was rated as a second secretary in the service. In 1879 he was appointed Agent and Consul-General to Bulgaria and 1886 found him the British Minister to Rumania. In 1891 he was appointed Minister to Persia and in 1894 he was again advanced and sent to Russia as Ambassador. He remained there until 1898 when he was appointed Ambassador to Germany, a post he held at the time of his retirement in 1908. His daughter, Florence, is the wife of Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, former British Ambassador to the United States.

MR. THOMAS R. WHEELOCK

Funeral services for Mr Thomas R. Wheelock, late head of Messrs. Wheelock and Company, took place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery yesterday. The Rev. C. J. F. Symons officiated at the service in the Chapel, after which the body was cremated. A large number of sympathetic friends attended.

Floral tributes were beautiful and many.

Coolie Takes Motor, Must Pay $200 Fine

Two hundred dollars fine or two months in prison was the punishment meted out to a Chinese automobile driver yesterday for running down a policeman. The punishment was fixed by British Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Yui in the Mixed Court.

Woo Ah-cheng, a wash coolie employed by the Central Garage, was the defendant. C. J. White, representing the garage company, appeared in court and said the man had the car out without permission and asked that he be punished severely.

The assessor, in announcing the penalty, mentioned the fact that the maximum was imposed on two counts, driving without a permit and reckless driving, and asked the defendant why he had told such silly lies in his testimony.

Labor Man Wins At Spen Valley Polls

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Jan. 3.—The result of the Spen Valley by election was as follows:

Mr. Myers (Labor) 11,962.
Sir John Simon (Liberal) 10,244.
Colonel Fairfax (Coalition Liberal) 8,134.

The careful housewife always keeps a bottle of BAYER'S ASPIRIN in the house ready for Emergency.

BAYER'S the original formula. Each tablet marked with Bayer Cross (as below) is the only genuine specific against colds, chills, rheumatism, influenza headaches, etc.

Refuse all substitutes under fancy names.

Sold by all High-class Chemists. Agents in China for

THE BAYER Co., Inc., New York.
Muller Phipps & Hodges, Shanghai.

BAYER

"Who are the agents?"

LIST OF LOCAL AGENTS

Appearing in this Newspaper on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

This familiar query will be answered by this

ABRASIVE COMPOUNDS
The Carborundum Company
American Trading Co.

ADDING MACHINES
Burroughs Adding Machine Co.
Adding, Bookkeeping, Calculating
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Dalton Adding Machine Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Sundstrand Adding & Listing Machine
Barrett Adding-Listing-Computer
Golden Gem Adders
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

ALUMINUM WARE
Illinois Pure Aluminum Co.
Willits & Patterson

ANESTHETICS
Procaine (Novocain)
Rector Chemical Co.
American Trading Co.

BALL BEARINGS
The Chinese SKF Co., Ltd.

BANDAGES, CREPE PAPER
Donnlston's
American Trading Co.

BEER
Asahi Beer
The Dai Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd.

BELTING
Edward R. Ladew Co.,
American Trading Co.
Gandy Belting Co. (Baltimore)
Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.
John Tullis & Son, Ltd.
Arnhold Brothers & Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

BOILERS
Erie City Iron Works
American Trading Co.

BOOKS & PUBLICATIONS
D. Appleton & Co., (Miscellaneous);
Barse & Hopkins (Children's & Novelities);
Badger (Gorham Press), (Miscellaneous);
The Century Co., (Miscellaneous);
E. J. Clode Pub. Co., (Miscellaneous);
Dodd Mead & Co. (Miscellaneous);
G. H. Doran & Co. (Miscellaneous);
Doubleday, Page & Co. (Sets & Miscell);
Funk & Wagnalls (New Standard Dictionary Literary Digest New 10 vol "History of the World War." Self-help English books.)
The Grolier Society (The Book of Knowledge)
Grossett & Dunlap, (Popular fiction);
Harper Bros. (Sets & Miscellaneous);
Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Miscellaneous);
Laird & Lee, Inc., (Diaries);
Little, Brown & Co., (Miscellaneous);
J. B. Lippincott & Co., (Medical);
McGraw-Hill Pub. Co. (Engineering);
The Ronald Press, (Business)
W. B. Saunders Co., (Medical);
Chas. Scribner's & Sons, (Miscellaneous);
F. A. Stokes Co. (Miscellaneous);
Chinese American Publishing Co.,
American Library Association
American Technical Society
Comstock Publishing Co. (Scientific)
Columbia University Press
Ginn & Co.
Gregg Publishing Co. (Shorthand)
D. C. Heath & Co.
The Macmillan Co.
Yale University Press
Edward Evans' Sons, Ld.
American Book Company, New York
Dehoyer-Geppert Co., Chicago (Maps)
G. & C. Merriam Co., Springfield
Macmillan & Co., London
The Macmillan Company, New York
The University of Chicago Press
The Mission Book Company

BOOKS, TECHNICAL & BUSINESS
International Library of Technology
Internat'l. Correspondence Schools

BOOTS & SHOES
Brown Shoe Co.
Willits & Patterson
F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co.
The Menihan Co.,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

BOTTLES, HOT WATER, METAL
Gillette Mfg. Co.
American Trading Co.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE
Chicago Spring Butt Co. (Spring Hinges)
United Specialties Mfg. Co. (Auto. Sash Adj.)
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

BUILDING MATERIALS
Wm. Morris & Co., Ld.
Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ld.
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.

BUILDINGS, SECTIONAL STEEL
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.

BUTTER
Heyman—Australian & Danish
Mustard & Co.

CALCULATING MACHINES
Marchants, Monroes, Millionaires
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

CANDLES
Price's (China) Ltd.
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

CANVAS & TARPAULIN
Goodin Reid & Co., New York
China Mutual Trading Co.

CASH REGISTERS
National Cash Register Co.
American Trading Co.

CHECK PROTECTORS
The Protectograph & Check Writer
Technical Supply Co., 11e Nanking Rd.

CIGARS & CIGARETTES
Golodna Cigars
British-American Tob. Co. (China) Ld.
Kyriasi Freres, Cairo
Wallem & Co.
Melachrino: H. Melachrino & Co., Inc.
Tobacco Products Corperation
Naturals: Schinasi Bros.
Tobacco Products Corperation

CONFECTIONERY
Bile-Bayer Mints
Willits & Patterson

CONVEYING MACHINERY
Brown Portable Elevator Co.
American Trading Co.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
International Correspondence Schools
China Agency, 11e Nanking Rd.

CUTLERY
Wm. A. Rogers, Ltd., (Silverware)
Willits & Patterson

DICTATING MACHINES
The Dictaphone Co. of America
Technical Supply Co. 11e Nanking Rd.
Edisphone Dictating Machines
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

DISINFECTANTS
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
B. K. General Laboratories
American Trading Co.
Lifebuoy Royal Disinfectant Soap.
Lever Bros. (China) Ltd.

DISINFECTORS
American Sterilizer Co.
American Trading Co.

DRAPERIES, LINENS, ETC.
Catlin & Co., New York
Wm. Simpson Sons & Co., New York
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
40 Canton Rd.
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
Ralph L. Fuller & Co., New York
China Mutual Trading Co.
H. K. Mulford Co.
Rector Chemical Co.
American Trading Co.
National Aniline & Chem. Co., Inc.
The Shanghai Dispensary

DUPLICATING MACHINES
American Multigraph Co.
Technical Supply Co., 11e Nanking Rd.
Edison-Dick Mimeograph
Mustard & Co.
Ideal Stencil Machine Co.
Willits & Patterson
Roneo Duplicator & Copier
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Rotary & Modern Duplicators
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

DYES
Ralph L. Fuller & Co., New York
China Mutual Trading Co.
Grasselli-Bayer
Sonn Brothers Co.
Society of Chemical Industry in Basle
J. Meriau, 11 Av. Edouard VII.
Sunset Soap Dyes
American Trading Co.
Newport Chemical Works
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
National Aniline & Chem. Co., Inc.
Hd. Office for China, 14 Canton Rd.

ELECTRICAL DEVICES,
Amylite Electric Co. (Dimmers)
China Investment & Trading Co.
Gant & Co., Ltd., (Electric Clocks)
Scott, Harding & Co.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.
Duncan Electrical Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Sangamo Electric Co.
Weston Electrical Instrument Co.
Ashida Engineering Co. Ltd
Belden Mfg. Co. (Wires & Cables)
Luminous Unit Co. (Brascolite)
Hart & Hegeman Mfg. Co. (Wiring Devices)
Lux Mfg. Co. (Nitrogen Lamps)
Niagara Searchlight Co. (Floodlights)
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

ELECTRIC LT. & POWER PLTS.
Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.
American Trading Co.
Marco Light
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Siemens Ltd., London.
China Mutual Trading Co.
Unilectric Corp. (Unit Electric Plants)
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.

ENGINES, BOILERS, STEAM
Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.
American Trading Co.

ENGINES, GAS & OIL
Nelson Bros. Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Wolverine Marine Motors
American Trading Co,
Rustin—T. E. M. A.
Scrippa—T. E. M. A.
Bronx—T. E. M. A.

EXPANDED METAL
General Fireproofing Co.
Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.

FILTERS
Slack & Brownlow, Ltd.
Mustard & Co.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
Boyd Fire Extinguisher,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Fyre—Fyter Co.
Dodge & Seymour
Pyrene Mfg. Co.
Mustard & Co.
Hollandia—T. E. M. A.

FLOOR PRESERVATIVES
Truscon Laboratories
American Trading Co.

GLASS
Hiros Turner Glass Co.
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.
Pilkington Bros., Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

GRAMOPHONES
Corfina Languages Outfits
China Hwa Book Co., Ltd.
The New Edison Phonograph
J. Ave, Alves, la Jinkee Rd.

HARDWARE
Russel & Irwin Mfg. Co.,
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.
Chicago Spring Butt Co. (Spring Hinges)
United Specialties Mfg. Co. (Auto. Sash Adj.)
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

HEATING DEVICES
D. Moore & Co.,
American Trading Co.
Southard-Robertson Co. (Stoves),
Mustard & Company,
Theroz Stoves & Alcohol Fuel Cubes
Willits & Patterson.

INKS, PRINTING
Geo. H. Morrill Co.,
American Trading Co.

INSTRUMENTS, SCIENTIFIC
Cambridge Scientific Instrument Co.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.

INSURANCE, ACC. & SICK.
Ocean Accident Insurance Co.,
American Trading Co.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund

INSURANCE, FIRE
Assicurazioni Generali
G. A. Bona, 44 Szechuen Rd.
Employers Liability Assurance Corp., Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Queen Insurance Co.,
American Trading Co.
Scottish Union & National Ins. Co.,
Batavia Sea & Fire Ins. Co.,
Rayner, Heusser & Co., Tel. 896.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund
The Norwegian Lloyd Ins. Co., Ltd.

INSURANCE, LIFE
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund

INSURANCE, MARINE
Assicurazioni Generali,
G. A. Bona, 44 Szechuen Rd.
Batavia Sea & Fire Ins. Co.,
Rayner, Heusser & Co., Tel. 896.
Employers Liability Assurance Corp., Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ld.
Phoenix Assurance Co.,
American Trading Co.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund
The Norwegian Lloyd Ins. Co., Ltd.

INSURANCE, MOTOR CAR.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund

INSURANCE, MISCELLANEOUS
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund

IRON MERCHANTS
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

LEATHER
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

LEATHER SUBSTITUTE
Dupont's Fabrikoid,
Sonn Brothers Co,

LIFTS
Otis Elevator Co.,
American Trading Co.
Smith, Major & Stevens, Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.

LIGATURES & SUTURES.
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
Davis & Geck,
American Trading Co.

LOCKS
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

MACHINE TOOLS
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, CEREAL MILLING
Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.,
American Trading Co.
Sprout Waldron & Co.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Edward Maurer Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, CONCRETE
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, ICE MAKING
York Mfg. Co.,
American Trading Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, MINING
Ingersoll Rand Co.,
American Trading Co.

MACHINERY, PAPER MAKING
Bagley & Sewall,
E. D. Jones & Sons Co.,
American Trading Co.
Edward Maurer Co.

MACHINERY, REFRIGERATING
York Manufacturing Co.,
American Trading Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, RICE
Engelburg Huller Co.,
American Trading Co.

MACHINERY, TEXTILE
Baron & Nogarth, (Heads & Reed)
J. Whitehead & Co., 9 Av. Edw. VII.
Chas. Cain's Son & Greenwood,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Gregson & Monk (Cotton, Silk, Wool)
J. Whitehead & Co., 9 Av. Edw. VII.
Geo. Keighley, Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Asa Lees & Co., Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Lupton Bros, Ltd., (Accessories, Cott. Mill)
J. Whitehead & Co., 9 Av. Edw. VII.
J. H. Riley & Co., Ltd. (Bleacher, Dyer, Finisher)
J. Whitehead & Co., 9 Av. Edw. VII.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

MACHINERY, TOBACCO
American Machine & Foundry Co.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
United Cigarette Machine Co
American Trading Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, MISCELLANEOUS
Edward Maurer & Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, WOODWORKING
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.,
40 Canton Road
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
H. K. Mulford Co.,
Davis & Geck,
Gillette Mfg. Co.,
Rector Chemical Co.,
American Trading Co.

MEDICINES
Society of Chemical Industry in Basle
J. Merian, 11 Av. Edward VII
Dr. D. Jayne & Son
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

MICROSCOPES
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.,
Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.

MILK, TINNED
Bear Brand,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.

MOTOR CARS
Humber, Ltd.,
Scott Harding & Co.
Ford Cars & Trucks
Hudson Super-Six
Essex
Dodge & Seymour

MOTOR CAR SUPPLIES
Klaxon Horns,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.

MOTORCYCLES & ACCESSORIES
Excelsior Motorcycle Co.,
American Trading Co.

MOTOR TRUCKS
Bethlehem Trucks,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc. (Far Eastern Distributors)
Kissel—T. E. M. A.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
Estey Organ Co.,
Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT
Library Bureau,
Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.
Shaw-Walker Steel Files,
Dodwell & Co., Ltd., 44a, Kiangse Rd.
Y. & E. Filing Systems
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.
Macey & Co.,
United States Steel Furniture Co.,
American Trading Co.,
Art Metal Steel Furniture,
Burroughs Adding Machines,
Oliver Typewriters,
Ronco Duplicators & Copiers,
Reliable Safe & Lock Co.,
Victor Safe & Lock Co.,
Rebuilt Typewriters—All Makes,
Boston Pencil Sharpeners,
Venus Pencils,
Carbonum Ribbons & Carbons,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Remington Typewriters
Remington Ribbons & Carbon Paper,
Steel Equipment Co.,
A. B. Dick Mimeograph Co.,
Dalton Adding Machine Co.,
Chicago Mirror & Art Glass Co.
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

OPTICAL GOODS
American Optical Co.,
National Optical Co., 60 Nanking Rd.
Standard Optical Co.,
Technical Supply Co., 11e Nanking Rd.

PAINTS, VARNISHES, ETC.
Acme White Lead & Color Works,
Willits & Patterson
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Chas. H. Brown Paint Co.
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Truscon Laboratories,
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Velvalse—T. E. M. A.

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Edison-Dick Impression Paper,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Impression and Manifold Papers
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.
Maurice O'Meara Co.,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
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Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Road.
B. Dieden & Co., Ltd.

PENS & PENCILS
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Joseph Dixon Crucible Co.,
American Trading Co.

PERFUMERY
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40 Nanking Road
Vinolia Co., Ld., Paris & London
Lever Bros. (China) Ltd.

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42 Nanking Rd.
H. K. Mulford Co.,
Davis & Geck,
Rector Chemical Co.,
American Trading Co.

PHOTO SUPPLIES
Rexo Cameras,
Burke & James
American Trading Co.

PIECE GOODS
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Wm. Simpson Sons & Co., New York,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Persian Commercial Co.

PRESSBOARD & INSULATING PAPER
Diamond State Fibre Co.
American Trading Co.

PRINTING SUPPLIES
Shanghai Press, Ltd.

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Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.,
Novette, Inc.,
Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.

PULLEYS
The Chinese S. K. F. Co., Ltd.

PUMPING MACHINERY
W. H. Allen Son & Co., Ld.
Scott Harding & Co.
Gwynne's Ltd., London.
China Mutual Trading Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

RAILWAY MATERIALS
Liberty Steel Products Co.,
New York.
T. Hsieh, Chinese Co-Director.
Astor House Hotel, Shanghai.
Ramapo Iron Works,
American Trading Co.

REFRIGERATORS
White Frost Refrigerator Co.,
American Trading Co.

ROOFING MATERIALS
A. B. C. and Pagoda Roofing,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Carey Roofing,
China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.
Weather-Compo } Certain-teed Products Corp.
Scout Roofings }
American Trading Co.

ROPE, STEEL
R.S. Newell & Son
Scott Harding & Co.

SAFES LOCKS & STR. RM. DOORS
Ratner Safe Co., Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.
Safe-Cabinet Co.
Dodwell & Co., Ltd., 44a, Kiangse Rd.
York Safe & Lock Co.
Dodge & Seymour
Y. & E. Record Safes
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.
Reliable Safes & Locks
Victor Safes & Locks,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Herring Hall Marvin Safe Co.
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Lips—T. E. M. A.

SANITARY FITTINGS
Trenton Potteries Co.
China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.

SHIPPING LINES
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Jessien Transport Co.
P. & O. S. N. Co.
B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.
Apear Line
Eastern & Australia S. S. Co., Ltd.
Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

SKYLIGHTS
David Lupton Sons Co
American Trading Co.

SOAP
Lever Bros., Ltd.
Vinolia Co., Ltd., Paris & London
Benjamin Brooke & Co., England
Hodgson & Simpson, Ltd.
R. S. Hudson, Ld., England
Lever Bros. (China) Ltd.

STATIONERY
Crown Ribbon & Carbon Mfg. Co.
Whiting Paper Co. (Fine Stationery)
Chinese American Publishing Co.,

STEEL PRODUCTS
Pacific Coast Steel Co. of
San Francisco, Cal.
Shanghai Branch
United States Steel Products Co.

STEEL STRUCTURAL
Pacific Coast Steel Co. of
San Francisco, Cal.
Shanghai Branch
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

STEEL WINDOWS & DOORS
J. G. Wilson Corporation
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.

STERILIZERS
American Sterilizer Co.
American Trading Co.

STOVES-HEATING & COOKING
Southard-Robertson Co.
Mustard & Co.
D. Moore & Co.
American Trading Co.

SUGAR OF MILK
National Milk Sugar Co.
American Trading Co.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road

SURVEYING & DRAFTING INST.
Wm. Ainsworth & Sons Co.
Technical Supply Co., 11e Nanking Rd.

TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH APP.
Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ld.
Scott Harding & Co.
Federal Telephone & Telegraph Co.
China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.
Kelay Automatic Telephone Co., Ld. London.
China Mutual Trading Co.
Stromberg Carlson Tel. Mfg. Co.
American Trading Co.

TILES
The Mosaic Tile Co.,
American Trading Co.

TOILET REQUISITES
Maison de Parfumerie
40 Nanking Road
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.,
Durham Duplex Razor Co.
Lanman & Kemp (Florida Water)
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Vinolia Co., Ld., Paris & London
Lever Bros. (China) Ltd.
Gillette Razors & Blades
Ponds Vanishing Cream
Ponds Extract
Ponds Cold Cream
Dodge & Seymour.

TOOLS
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

TRUCKS, ELEVATING
The Barrett Cravens Co. (Multi Truck),
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

TYPEWRITERS
Corona Typewriters
Dodge & Seymour
Remington Typewriters.
Mustard & Co.
Underwood Typewriter Co.
Dodwell & Co., Ld., 44a, Kiangse Rd
Oliver Typewriters
Rebuilt Typewriters—All Makes
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Fox Baby Portable
National Portable
Rebuilt Typewriters—All Makes
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

TYRES
Miller Tires
Dodge & Seymour
Racine Tire Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

"VASELINE" PREPARATIONS
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

VENTILATING EQUIPMENT
Blackman Export Co.
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ld.
B. F. Sturtevant Co.
American Trading Co.

WATCHES & CLOCKS
"Westclox" "Big Ben" etc.
Mustard & Co.
Wm. L. Gilbert Clock Co.,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Illinois Watch Co.
Ashida Engineering Co., Ld.,
Waltham Watch Co.
American Trading Co.

WATERPROOFING PASTE
Truscon Laboratories
American Trading Co.

WATERWORKS SUPPLIES
Jewell Export Filter Co.
American Trading Co.
Pittsburgh Water Heater Co. (Auto. Htrs.)
China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.

WEIGHING MACHINES, SCALES
Buffalo Scale Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Howe Scale Co.
Mustard & Co.
Knowles Scale Co.
Dodge & Seymour
Henry Pooley & Son Ltd., Birmingham.
China Mutual Trading Co.
Fairbanks—T. E. M. A.

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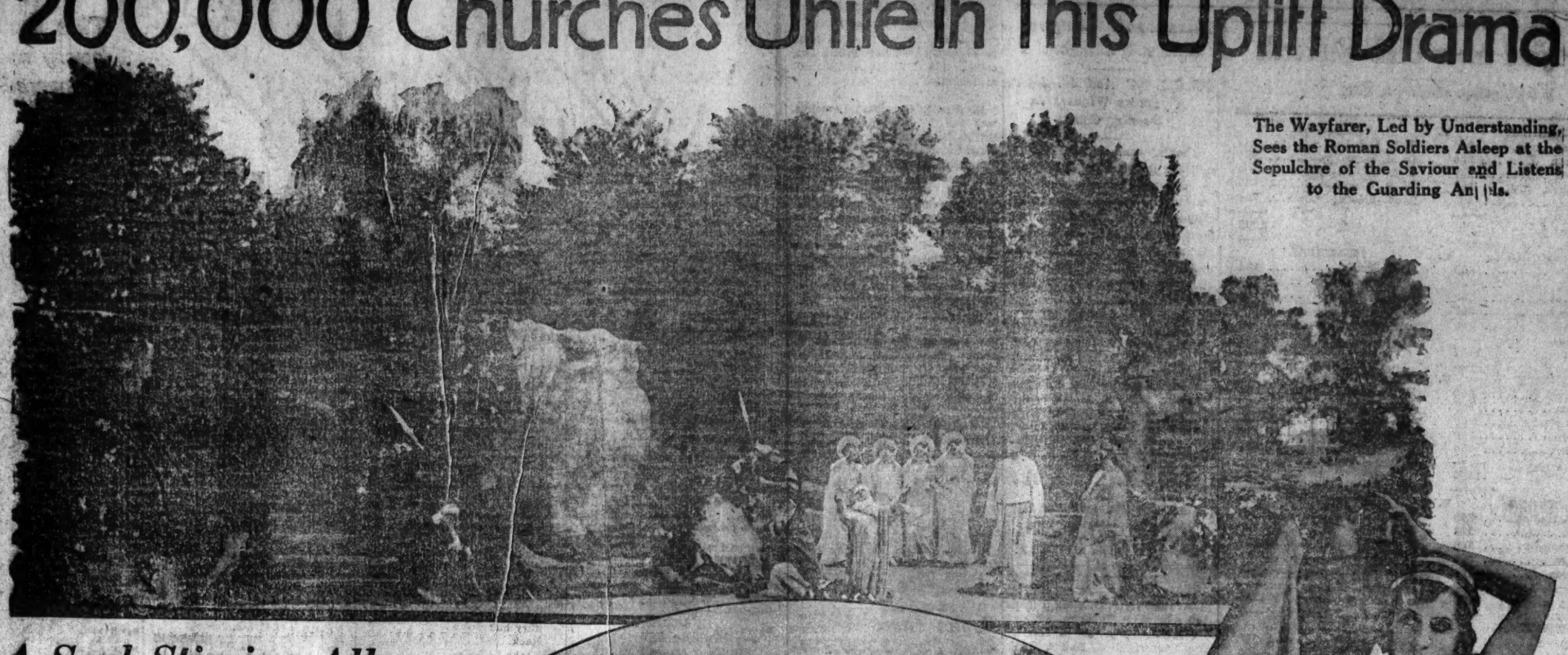
200,000 Churches Unite In This Uplift Drama



The Wayfarer, Led by Understanding, Sees the Roman Soldiers Asleep at the Sepulchre of the Saviour and Listens to the Guarding Angels.

A Soul-Stirring Allegory of Human Striving and Progress Throughout the Ages Which Its Producers Hope Will Help to Calm the National Unrest

This stage, so long the object of hostility and suspicion by the majority of the Protestant sects, has won a notable victory in being selected by two hundred thousand congregations throughout the United States as the best weapon to combat the spirit of unrest pervading the republic.

A mighty drama, requiring 3,000 actors and 5,500 singers, has been created for this purpose. It is redolent with uplift. Not one of its actors and actresses but is, so far as the producers can discover, 100 per cent efficient and beyond reproach. These producers are the 200,000 churches which comprise what is known as the Interchurch World Movement. The drama's author is a clergyman, Dr. J. E. Crowther, of Seattle.

Fifteen hundred congregations in Greater New York are interested in the allegorical play, and are manifesting their interest by contributing 5,500 singers from their choirs and congregations.

Twenty-eight denominations are included in the national church representation. Among them are the Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational, Baptist, Lutheran, Episcopal and Dutch Reformed churches. There are also Methodist Episcopal, Unitarian, Universalist, Evangelical, Northern and Southern Methodists, United Presbyterian, Church of Christ, Seven-Day Adventists and Moravians.

These have united in the huge task of organizing the largest religious spectacle ever presented. Last Summer what has been called the new Passion Play was presented at Columbus, O. In that city 140,000 persons witnessed the twenty-three performances. Hundreds stood for hours in the rain waiting to buy tickets. The waiting line covered fifteen blocks of the Western city. The spectacle has been revised and magnified for its presentation at Madison Square Garden.

For its larger metropolitan offering Dr. Crowther has had the aid of Professor P. H. Sherman, an instructor in Oberlin College. Henry Hadley, a foremost American composer, has revised and adapted the music. Lawrence H. Rich, an alumnus of Oberlin College, with a talent for producing plays and pageants, went to London and Berlin to study Max Reinhardt's methods. He wandered about the world collecting beautiful things, among them priestly robes from Thibet, and the silk and gold costumes of mandarins of China, which will be seen in the spectacle.

The Wayfarer tells in modern terms the story of the triumph of the cross. The Wayfarer represents the average man beset by despair at the state of a torn and tortured world. Walter Hampden, who has been classed as the greatest living Hamlet, and who proved his spiritual nature and power by playing the Saviour in "The Servant of the House," represents the Wayfarer. In the prologue he stand looking upon the war-ruined ruins of a village of Flanders, and cries, "How can these things be?" Disheartened at the future of the world, he doubts the power of Christianity. He cries out for understanding.

To him comes a figure serious but radiant. "I am Understanding," she says. "Such things as these have been in the crisis of every era, but always there has risen a force that has restored mankind to its own. Come with me and I will show you."

Despair, black-robed and wailing, follows him. But Understanding, played by one of the most serious of the younger actresses, Blanche Yurka, says, "Come with me." She leads Wayfarer back through the ages.

She points to him the Jews in despairing captivity "by the bitter waters of Babylon." In the ruins of a temple they are revealed in secret worship and lamentations. A runner enters and tells them, that their beautiful temple in Jerusalem has been defiled and their altars have been destroyed. The walls of the Jews mourning the destruction of their temple are stilled by the appearance of a heavenly messenger. The angel tells them their children's children shall be released from bondage and that they will return to the ancient glories of Jerusalem, where a Messiah shall arise to offer them everlasting life.

Understanding leads the Wayfarer, dogged by persistent Despair, to the fields of Bethlehem on the Night of the Nativity. Wayfarer sees shepherds, their flocks near them, gather about a fire to discuss the ancient prophecies. Particularly are they intent upon that prophecy which foretold the coming of the Messiah. Suddenly the confirming star appears in the eastern sky. While the shepherds marvel a celestial trumpet sounds. An angel stands before them.

"Go ye into Bethlehem," says the heavenly messenger, "and ye will find Him in a manger." The group, awed but hopeful, starts toward Bethlehem. Across the desert follow on camels the Three Wise Men of the East.

Thirty years pass, and Understanding, still leading the human Wayfarer, shows him a throng drawn to the gate of Damascus. It is there to watch the Messiah's triumphal entry into Jerusalem. Understanding tells the Wayfarer that the significance of the scene is that of a great light breaking upon the world. Despair at his elbow still whispers that the hosts of darkness are mightier than those of good, that a sinister victory is sure.

"That is not true," cries Understanding, "but there is yet a black way to travel." She leads Wayfarer and the nearly silenced Despair to the court of Pilate's palace. Upon a balcony Pilate strides, made sleepless by the problem of the Nazarene. Beside him appears his wife, awakened by her fright at a bodeful dream. She warns Pilate not to deliver the Man from Galilee to the mob. "Give them Barabas," she urges, and the Roman promises.

Understanding points to another spectacle in the court. As dawn breaks Peter, amid a group of waiting Disciples, hears the cock crow. Recalling his Master's words, "Before the cock crows thou shalt deny me thrice," Peter flees, weeping in an agony of remorse.

Understanding leads the Wayfarer into the midst of the multitude, which Pilate is trying to appease by the offer of the robber Barabas. But the mob cries out for "Jesus of Nazareth." The Roman ruler yields, but washes his hands as a symbol of his innocence of the tragedy which is to follow.

Again Understanding stands beside the gate. Again a crowd pours forth. It is streaming toward the Hill of Calvary. The cross is seen to fall and is again raised. The multitude disappears in the distance. Darkness falls upon the earth.

Understanding point to two women toiling up the hill. "The one in black that carries the lantern is Mary, the Virgin Mother," she says. "See the one who walks beside her; that is Mary Magdalene." The Roman guards are asleep before the sacred tomb. The women pause, dismayed by a huge stone that seals the entrance to the grave. While they stand and pray the stone is rolled away by an heavenly aid. But the tomb is empty. A vast light flames from the empty sepulchre. "He is risen," the angels gives the tidings to the women. "Go and tell His Disciples."

"I have proved to you the triumph of the spirit over death," says Understanding. "If you are still unable to believe I will call a cloud of witnesses." She leads him to a vast assemblage. "This," she says, "is the court of the world. These are the leaders who have borne the cross through and above all obstacles." When the martyrs, by their beatific faces, bear testimony of the triumph of the spirit, Understanding summons all the nations of the world. They come, the nearest and farthest nations, bearing their standards. Convinced by the grand march of the world's victories of right, Wayfarer cries, "At last I believe." Despair sinks from sight. The hallelujah chorus, sung by thousands of voices, is in token of a world's faith and thanksgiving.

The new symphony orchestra of seventy-five pieces, directed by Henry Hadley, will accompany Helen Newitt, the soprano; Theo. Karle, the tenor, and Bernard Ferguson, the baritone, who sang at the Columbus presentation of the spectacle. Handel's "Glory to God," Faure's "The Palms," Rossini's "Inflammatus et Acensus," MacFarlane's "O Everyone That Thirsteth," and Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus" will be interpolated in what a high ecclesiastic terms a "super-opera."

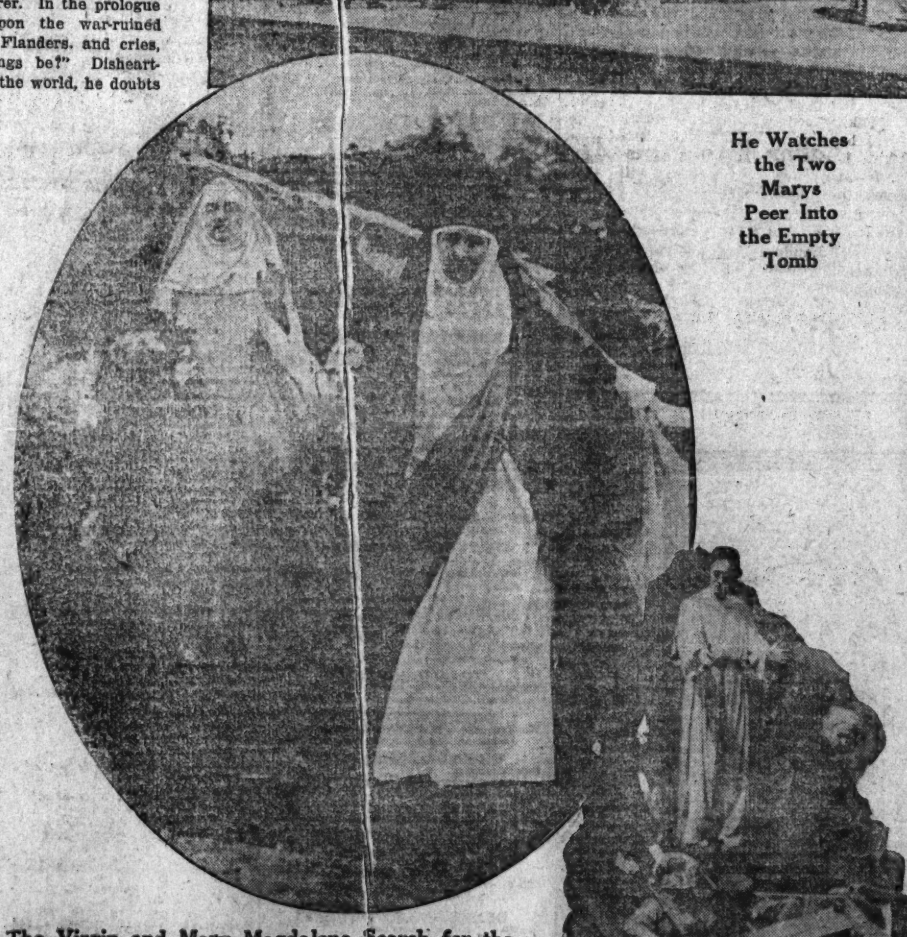
It is an allegorical march of the centuries, proving to a doubter that through travail and despite monumental errors the good ultimately triumphs.

The Wayfarer is a new Passion Play, presented in spirit so reverent that nowhere does the figure of the Christ appear. In certain of the scenes it is suggested.

The character of the Wayfarer, however, is strongly tinged with that cry of the Saviour upon the cross:

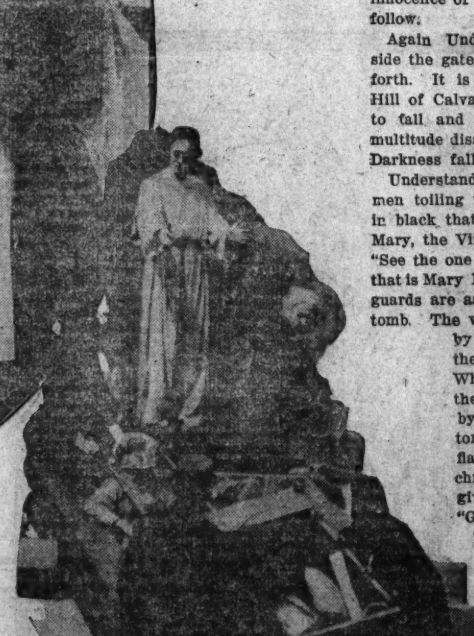
"My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?"

He is humanity seeking from the eternal verities some explanation of the welter of cruelty and destruction into which he is periodically plunged. The play tries to give an answer—and many thousands who have seen it believe that it does.



The Virgin and Mary Magdalene Search for the Saviour's Body.

He Watches the Two Marys Peer Into the Empty Tomb



The Wayfarer Looks Upon a War-Ruined Flanders Village and Goes Back Through the Ages to Discover Whether Christianity Has Really Failed

Understanding—Who Leads the Wayfarer Through the Ages Tracking Down the Cause of the Modern Unrest

The World After The War

Last Saturday, Dr. P. W. Kuo, President of the Government Teachers' College at Nanking, gave a very timely lecture before a large gathering at the World's Chinese Students' Federation on the international situation following the great war in Europe. Dr. Kuo is able to speak authoritatively on this subject as he has just returned from a tour in the United States and various countries in Europe including England, France, Italy and Switzerland where he enjoyed exceptional facilities for gathering first-hand information which combined with his own observations formed the basis of his impressions. The following is a resume of the lecture:

THE UNITED STATES

The spirit of reconstruction is contagious in America where the government and the people are engaged in a movement known as Americanisation whereby energetic efforts are made to bring about vital reforms and improvements in the political, social, educational, industrial and commercial life of America. Since 1917 the United States has organised a strong body of national defense troops. There are over 1,000 organisations specially created to provide employment for disbanded soldiers returning from France. Pending the availability of suitable jobs the men are trained for various professions. The American government has given up the control of certain factories which passed into state administration during the war. Among the schemes of reform under earnest consideration is that of placing the international trade of America on a progressive and solid basis by providing special financial facilities for American businessmen. That the war was an economic blow to the United States is an undeniable fact when we call to mind that during the period that America was participating in the war her loss was estimated at Gold $1,000,000 per hour. America's share in the total loss borne by all the nations that fought on the side of the Entente is no less than 12½ percent. America's financial resources seem inexhaustible and many millionaires and multi-millionaires have been added in recent years to the wealthy classes of Americans. The war has rendered a series of privations necessary. This was not only a check on extravagant practices but it served to introduce the habit of thrift on a nation-wide scale because fired with the spirit of enthusiasm the people were anxious to respond liberally to the call of the nation for financial aid in the form of the purchase of liberty bonds, etc.

Before the war America's military and naval forces did not seem to engage the serious attention of the world which has now awakened to the belligerent potentialities of the United States. Some figures in this connection would be interesting. After the outbreak of the European War America trained and equipped an army of over 4,800,000 of which 2½ millions were transported to the war theater within the short space of 18 months. Before the war America had only 600,000 rifles; one year after the war her rifles totaled 2½ millions. The U. S. Navy which has been expanded has a total of 244 ships aggregating 930,000 tons. This means America is the second naval power for Japan has only 136 ships with a total tonnage of 570,000. It will occasion no surprise to find in the near future that America will have a navy equal in strength to that of Great Britain. The United States has also made wonderful progress in aeronautics. Her airships number 12,222 and there, if required, can be used for war purpose.

In American schools and colleges special attention is paid to physical culture with a view to solidify the nation's resources of man-power. An American military expert expresses the opinion that six months is enough to train recruits for military service while a number of the industrial factories could be used for arsenals.

FRANCE

Compare with the other countries France takes the lead in material losses and in the loss of man-power. It is estimated that she had lost through deaths in the war 1,300,000 people; the number of persons wounded or incapacitated during the war is 700,000. It is also estimated that the war has affected the birth rate in France to a degree so serious as to represent a total loss of one million. While in France I usually came into contact with aged and women and young men were rather scarce. What a sad spectacle!

The war has also increased the economic burden of France. Before the war the national debt of France represented a share of $160 per capita. The war raised the debt a share per capita up to $250.

The commercial losses suffered by France were also very considerable the causes being decrease in exports owing to lack of shipping facilities, dearth of raw materials some of which were under embargo, shortage of coal, stagnation of international credit, and agitation of workers for higher pay and fewer working hours. When I visited the war scenes in France, I found whole villages in ruins and large caves in the fields remind one of the ravages of war. Because of her financial stability France will survive her economic trials. This is the impression of the tourist. A proof that the French were entertaining hopes of victory in the early stages of the war is found in an incident which has come to my knowledge. In a locality close to the German frontier the French established an art studio where a large painting depicting the scene of French conquest was put up. The prophesy has been fulfilled.

In the field of reconstruction, the French people are also making much headway. The women in France might well congratulate themselves for their successful efforts in getting the French government to recognise the equality of rights between men and women, not excluding the sphere of politics. In support of this measure 325 votes were cast against 95 opposition votes in the French parliament. The wonderful and heroic war achievements on the part of French women were no doubt a strong record in their favor and bore out the truth that what men can do women can do equally well if not better.

ITALY

Italy's part in the war on the Allies' side is in one sense more interesting because after meeting with reverses in the perliminary stage of the war she finally achieved feats of victory. Among the factors which have contributed to the triumphant record of Italy none could surpass that of Italian factories which in the first year of the war numbered 2,179; its total was increased to 2,849 in the 2nd year of the war. Apart from the supply of munitions the Italian factories were engaged in manufacturing activities on an extensive scale because after severing herself from the so-called Triple Alliance Italy closed her door against "enemy" goods. It happened that her large output was sufficient to meet her own needs leaving a considerable surplus which she exported to the Allies and out of which Italian manufacturers made handsome profits. In Northern Italy there is a huge factory upon which the German have been looking with covetous eyes for many years past. The proprietors flatly refused investments from German sources. Nor was this all. They managed by skilful efforts made in France to procure the latest designs of French arms, which wise step later filled Italy with pleasant surprise. In the beginning of the war Italy was evidently handicapped by her shortage of guns and this factory entered into a contract with the Italian government for the supply of 2,000 guns within a stipulated period exceeding the most sanguine hopes of the Italian forces, the guns were ready on the following day and this timely equipment was in no small measure responsible for turning the tide of war against the Central Powers. Prices of foodstuffs in Italy have risen and in order to offset the economic effects produced thrift is practiced from one end of the country to the other. An elaborate program of reconstructive work is being handled by a number of committees specially created to investigate conditions and to formulate progressive plans and special efforts are being made to develop the agriculture and industries of Italy and to promote that form of urgently needed education known as vocational training. Italy is naturally gifted with waterfalls yielding tremendous powers which are equivalent to 2 million horse-powers. A strong resource of man-power, an adequate currency, and a sufficient supply of materials; these are the aims uppermost in the minds of Italian reformers. The recent report of a Chinese-Italian navigation company is none of the signs of the enterprising spirit of Italian business men.

GREAT BRITAIN

It is perhaps difficult to find a nation that could excel Great Britain in the all-important task of making vigorous preparations to face the new international situation and to shoulder the responsibilities growing out of developments brought about by the war. The reconstructive activities which engage the attention of British statesmen are carried on in three directions, the solution of post-bellum problems, the disbandment of the recalled troops in the general program of the revival of normal conditions, and vital improvements in the various industries as well as in the methods of British education and commerce. No less than 57 committees have been appointed with specific duties for making investigations and submitting recommendations regarding the particular field to which their efforts are to be confined. It is expected that new plans will be formed whereby men from the age of 18 downward will, in cases of necessity, receive supplementary education. Lloyd George is reported as have expressed the opinion that the standard of efficiency of the British people will determine the standard of efficiency of the British Cabinet.

While it is premature to predict at present which nation will in the end win the palm of victory as a result of the keen commercial competition which forms a powerful factor in the new order of things, it is important to bear in mind that Great Britain enjoys certain exceptional advantages which contribute much to her success as a commercial nation. We may refer, for instances, to her adequate coal resources, the skill of British labor, the great network of British factories, and the gigantic fleet of British merchantmen assisted by efficient transportation facilities in the United Kingdom. Great Britain has, however, the disadvantage of depending upon external sources for the supply of raw materials and her manufacturers in certain industries have yet things to learn from American and German competitors. An Englishman in speaking of future American rivalry and explaining the necessity of British preparedness expresses the opinion that the war has induced America to develop her world commerce on a scale that will break all past records, and as proof of his statement says that among the American troops stationed on the Rhine were found American influential merchants dressed in khaki for the purpose of gathering first-hand knowledge of commercial and industrial conditions in Germany.

China is wonderfully gifted by nature and has a remarkable wealth of raw materials. Given proper development she has every reason for becoming a commercial power. As an off hand instance, I might say that there are immense sums are locked up in the simple industry of poultry farming. Now that reconstruction has become the watchword of our Republic, it is of essential importance that united efforts should be made in genuine earnest so that our dream of a new China, thriving on a new social life, and contributing a large share of co-operation to the upbuilding of a new democratic world, will not fail to become a reality.

Employers Offer Wage Advance In Moulders' Strike

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Jan. 2.—A provisional settlement has been reached of the iron moulders strike. The employers agree to grant a weekly wage increase of five shillings provided work is resumed before January 19. All strikers are to be taken back and there shall be no victimisation on either side. The terms are subject to the men's ballot.

Seine Flood Peril Escaped By Paris; Waters Subsiding

(*Reuter's Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 6.—The Seine continues to subside. There is no longer any danger of Paris being flooded.

MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

The following changes in the Municipal staff are reported in this morning's Municipal Gazette:

Health Department.—Dr. A. Moore, assistant health officer, is permitted to terminate his service on January 9, 1920, the date of expiry of his agreement.

Public Works Department.—Captain H. C. Clements, M.C., is appointed engineering assistant under agreement from February 1, 1920.

Educational Department.—Mr. J. A. Jackson, returned from war service, is re-engaged temporarily as assistant master in the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys from December 15.

The appointment of Mr. C. N. de Trafford, assistant master in the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, is confirmed under agreement from January 1, 1920.

Finance Department.—Mr. E. T. Goodale, treaturer, has withdrawn his resignation. Hence forward his official designation will be "Treasurer and Comptroller."

Revenue Office.—Long leave is granted to Collector T. E. Wilson from April 1, 1920.

Universal Suffrage New Year's Demand Of Japanese Labor

Pivot Of Reconstruction Move Seen In New Cry For Franchise

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Osaka, January 6.—The New Year numbers of newspapers and magazines emphasise that the year will be "the first year of reconstruction." The pivot of the reconstruction movement appears to be the demand for the adoption of universal franchise. Various minor labor organisations in Osaka and that district propose to open an active campaign in favor of universal suffrage.

The Osaka papers regard Mr. Hara's New Year message as behind the times. The New Year witnessed a remarkable demonstration of prosperity with trains overflowing, with pleasure trippers and all the theaters and cinemas packed to the doors. The Osaka Central Telegraph office has been handling over 130,000 messages a day.

The Osaka markets opened today. Business was comparatively quiet. Rice was weak. Interest appears to center in real estate. Cotton yarns alone showed considerable activity.

Plunkett Amused At Death Reports

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Jan. 3.—The Times New York correspondent telegraphs that Sir Horace Plunkett is highly amused at the anxiety of reporters to know if he was dead.

The London news agency which issued the original report of Sir Horace Plunnkett's death explains that a correspondent in giving the day on which Sir Horace Plunkett departed for Battle creek contracted Wednesday into "Wed" which was misread in New York as "Died."

Peking Appoints Industrial Chief

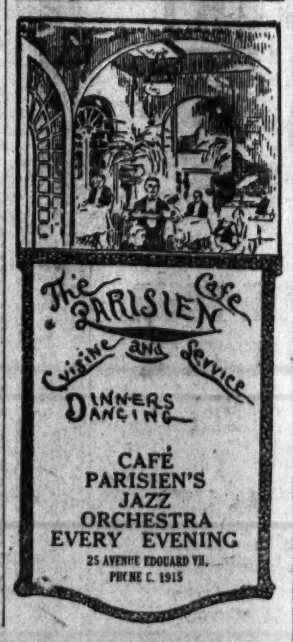
(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, January 7.—A mandate will be issued shortly appointing Yeh Kung-chow Industrial Commissioner after which he will tour the provinces.

The Government emphatically denies the reports of a monarchical movement, as well as of the impending removal of most of the Tuchuns.

A mandate is being issued today emphasising the importance of education and calling on the Ministry of Finance for an appropriation sufficient to place education on a proper basis.

It transpires that the panic on January 1 was largely owing to the fact that three soldiers entered a silver shop, demanded the use of the telephone, and on receiving a demur ransacked the shop secured a thousand dollars and made off. Three of them were arrested the same evening in a train for Tientsin and part of the money was recovered.



Vicious Attack By Police Made On Tsinan Students At New Year Celebration

Bluecoats Who Had Sanctioned Theatrical Performances Beat Up And Rob Audience Until The Military Intervenes

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Tsinan, Shantung, January 2.—The police department here ushered in the new year with unustomary barbarity upon the students who were gathered in the Ta-wu-tai theater to celebrate new year festivities yesterday afternoon.

Long ago the students approached the police and obtained permission for the performance of modern dramas on the first three days of the new year for the purpose of arousing patriotism among the people. They had had the assurance of the authorities' approval for their undertaking in that they bought one hundred tickets of admission for the performances. Encouraged by the attitude of the officials they went ahead with the preparations with enthusiasm. Everything went on without a hitch until the last moment when a full house gathered yesterday afternoon to watch the first performance.

AUDIENCE ATTACKED

Much to the impatience of the crowded audience the curtain failed to rise at the appointed hour. Instead, a student appeared, to apologise that, owing to an order that had unexpectedly come from the police office the students were not able to start the show on time. A representative had been sent to inquire the sudden change of attitude on the part of the police department. Half an hour later, he came out to apologise a second time and expressed the hope that the audience would not have to be disappointed. Still later, he appeared to apologise for the third time when an uproar broke out from the back part of the building. Over a hundred policemen had broken in and started to beat the people seated, shouting "ta, ta, ta. . . ." (beat them, beat them, beat them. . .).

They then made their way towards the stage, breaking seats and smashing tables as they went along besides beating everybod that came their way. On th balcony where girls and wome were seated, the policemen dismantled them of their bracelet watches, other articles o jewelery, and even their fu gowns. They seized the smal children and thrust them down stairs over the railings. Men and women, boys and girls were hurt right and left and open robbery was practiced in broad daylight.

MILITARY INTERFERES

Much to the credit of the military patrols that happened to pass by they intervened for the protection of the civilians. At the point of bayonet they forced the rioting policemen to retreat and recovered in part the robes and jeweleries to their owners. When the disturbance was over it was found that five students had been seriously wounded, two of whom may die, besides twenty others who received wounds of a less important nature.

The military had nothing to do with the attack. Even Ma Liang seemed to take sides with the students.

As a sequence the officers and teachers of the schools in Tsinan met last night and formed a union to back up the students. This morning they met again and drew a series of resolutions protesting against the maltreatment that the students suffered. The resolutions call for the following measures:

The abolition of martial law.

The dismissal and proper punishment of those responsible for yesterday's disturbance.

Indemnity to the wounded and for the dead, if necessary.

Removal of the Commissioner of Education.

Freedom from molestation from soldiers at the schools.

Independence of educational institutions.

Payment of the officers' and teachers' salaries that have been in arrears in due time in future.

HALL & HOLTZ, LTD.

Tea Room now open

and

Ladies' Retiring Room

on first floor.

Two Lifts running to all floors.

Every facility for the comfort of our Customers.

HALL & HOLTZ, LTD.

Telephone 44: Private exchange to all departments.

THE DEMAND FOR ELECTRIC RADIATORS STILL CONTINUES

Obtain one now, and realize the comforts of Electric Heating during this cold weather.

Latest type on hire Tls. 0.50 per month.

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

HEATING DEPT.: 66 SZECHUEN ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 283

CHEN CHAN TAI & CO.

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No. C133 Honan Road, Shanghai.
Telephone No. 2963 26994

Notice to Exporters of Egg Products

The American-Chinese Egg Drying Company, of Chicago, U. S. A., Engineers and Contractors for Complete Egg Drying Plants, of the latest improved methods, Spray Process, have opened permanent offices at 9a, Kiangse Road. Plans, specifications, and all information furnished upon request.

AMERICAN-CHINESE EGG DRYING CO.

27287

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ONLY 2 DAYS MORE

TO PICK UP A REALLY

BIG BARGAIN

LOT No.		PRICES	SALE PRICES
45	1 Axminster Carpet, Red Ground Turkey, 21' x 15'	445.00	385.00
68	1 12" Gilt Frame Carved Mirror	10.50	7.00
94	1 Hall Table	20.00	13.00
	Remnant lengths of Tapestry, 50" wide, from $4.25 to $17.00 per yard less 50%		
	A number of best quality Axminster Hearth Rugs 25% Discount.		
	Remnant lengths of Chenille and Damask Less 50% Discount.		
	Pattern lengths of Cretonnes from 50 to 70% Reduction.		
	10% to 50% Discount on Framed Pictures		
17	7 Oak and Teak Plant Stands	9.25	4.75
19	15 Oak Extending Book Racks	3.50	1.75
	Big Reductions in Cigar and Cigarettes Boxes, Lacquer Trays, Handkerchief Boxes, Metal Basket Work Trays, Copper Crumb Trays and Brushes, Copper Placques, Reductions 15% to 60%		
	Cretonnes 31" wide, From $0.85 to $1.50 per yard, Reduced 25% to 50%		
	Taffets 30" wide, from $1.80 to $7.00 per yard, Reduced 25% to 50%		
124	1 Inlaid Mahogany Cabinet	27.75	18.00
125	1 Mahogany Carved Mirror	42.00	27.00
140	7 Copper Five Screens, each	11.50	5.50
200	1 4' 6" Black and Brass Bedstead	45.00	38.00
203	1 5' Brass Bedstead	150.00	110.00
204	1 5' Brass Bedstead	185.00	115.00
210	1 3' Black and Brass Bedstead with mosquito rods	46.50	33.00
	Printed Bedspreads, Single and Double Bed Sizes, From $7.00 upwards, less 10% discount.		
	Remnant Lengths of Lace Net and Madras Muslin, From $0.85 per yard upward, less 15% discount.		

All stock of Blankets Single and Double Bed Sizes NEW CARGO, less 25% discount.

Bed Sheets Single and Double Bed Sizes less 10% discount.

Printed Linen Curtains less 15% discount.

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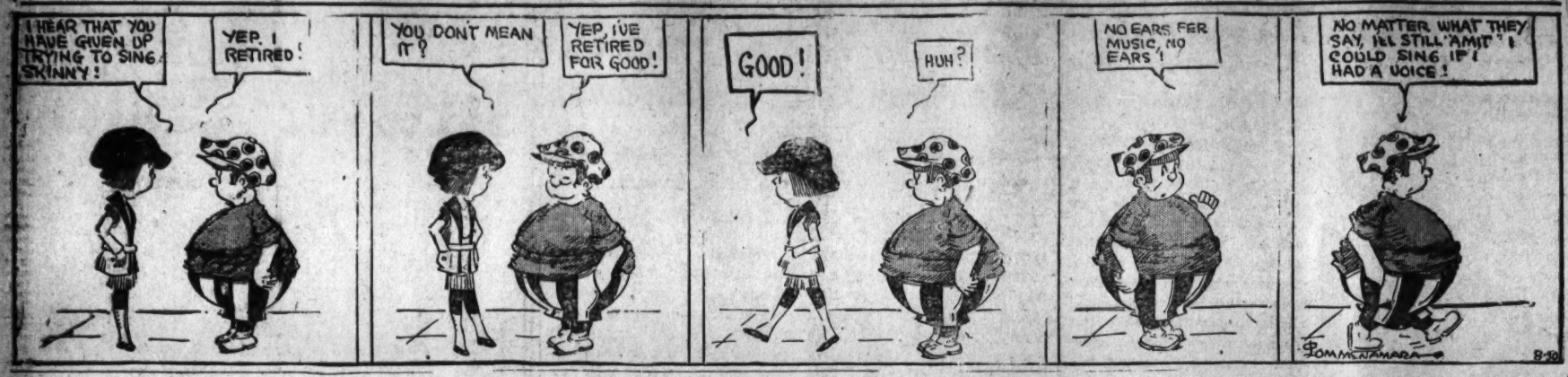
US BOYS For "Good" Is Perfectly Right By McNamara


I HEAR THAT YOU HAVE GIVEN UP TRYING TO SING SKINNY!
YEP. I RETIRED!
YOU DON'T MEAN IT?
YEP, I'VE RETIRED FOR GOOD!
GOOD!
HUH?
NO EARS FER MUSIC, NO EARS!
NO MATTER WHAT THEY SAY, I'LL STILL 'AMIT I COULD SING IF I HAD A VOICE!
McNAMARA

Council Opposes Levy Of Stamp Tax In Settlement

Protest Registered With Consular Body Ag inst Proposal In Peking To Impose It Here

Attempts of the Peking Government to levy a stamp tax in the International Settlement will be opposed by the Municipal Council. While believing that the reports in the Chinese press of the proposed levy of the tax are unfounded, the Council in a letter Saturday to the Senior Consul, M. D. Siffert, recorded an emphatic protest against it. The matter was first brought to the notice of the Council by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, which also said that the Chinese merchants would not pay the tax.

The letter to M. D. Siffert registering the protest of the Council reads as follows:

"I have the honor to address you on the subject of certain reports which have recently appeared in the Chinese press in regard to the Chinese Government stamp tax and to forward herein for the consideration of the Consular Body a copy of correspondence which has passed on this subject between the Council and the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce.

DOUBTS REPORT

"Having regard to the support which the Council has received in the past, both from the Consular and Diplomatic Bodies, against the many attempts made by Chinese authorities to impose retraint or restriction upon the trade of the Settlement or to impose lekin or other forms of taxation upon Chinese residents therein in deliberate violation of the agreements frequently recorded and enforced for the exemption of the Settlement from lekin and other forms of Chinese taxation, the Council is loath to believe the report that proposals to extend the levy of the Chinese Government stamp tax to the Settlement have been favorably received by the Diplomatic Body, but in view of the credence that this report has obtained amongst the Chinese community, whose welfare and interests it is ever the Council's endeavor to safeguard. I have the honor to place on record the unanimous and emphatic protest of my colleagues and myself against any such proposals that may be under consideration and that may have this end in view, and, in doing so, to emphasise that the Council cannot assent to any form of Chinese taxation in the Settlement, other than the Chinese Government land tax and customs duties, which are levied under express sanction and to observe that the only taxation which is levied by the Council is so levied to provide for the proper administration of the Settlement and for the protection of those, whether Chinese or foreigners, who seek a domicile therein.

"In registering this protest I have the honor to refer to the Council's Annual Reports for 1904 pages 47 to 52 inclusive, 1906 pages 192 and 193, 1909 pages 92 to 106 inclusive and 1916 page 54a, which record several typical instances in which Chinese authorities have sought to impose some restraint or restriction on the trade of the Settlement or to impose some form of taxation on Chinese resident therein, the action taken by the Council in connection therewith and the support accorded by the Consular Body."

CHINESE PROTEST

The letter of protest sent by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce reads:

"With regard to the Chinese Government's order requiring Chinese merchants in the Settlement to pay stamp duty: As the arrangements proposed for its collection present many difficulties; indeed, are unworkable, the Chinese merchants (in the Settlement) have sworn not to pay the stamp tax.

"At the same time this Chamber has wired to the Government pointing out the difficulties and asking it to rescind the order.

"Since the European war Chinese merchants have suffered to no small extent and the levy of a stamp duty would be a very heavy burden. The Council is aware of the circumstances and the writer points out that the attempts to collect a stamp duty from January 1 next cannot be enforced. Besides addressing the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs to give due notice, the Chamber asks the Council to take note and to act in accordance with the sentiments of the Chinese businessmen of this Settlement."

The Council's reply by its secretary was as follows:

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 28, 1919, recording the protest of your chamber against any levy of the Chinese Government stamp tax on residents of the Settlement and in reply to inform you that there is not the slightest truth in the reports which have recently gained currency that the Council is about to enforce the payment of this tax.

"Ever since the establishment of the Settlement, the Council has consistently and successfully safeguarded the interests of Chinese residents and merchants by opposing every attempt on the part of outside authorities, in disregard of established agreements, to impose any restraint or restriction upon the trade of the Settlement or to impose any form of taxation upon Chinese resident therein, and I aim to assure you that the Council has not approved and does not approve of any change in policy. Apart from the Chinese Government land tax and customs duties which are levied under express sanction, no taxation within Settlement limits is authorised, other than that which is levied by the Council to provide for the proper administration of the Settlement and for the protection of all foreigners and Chinese who reside therein: acordingly any attempt to enforce any other taxation should be promptly reported to the Council for the requisite action.

"In thanking you for bringing this matter to the Council's notice, I am directed to inform you that, lest there should be any truth in the report that proposals are under consideration for the extension of the stamp tax to the Settlement, the Council's most emphatic protest against any such proposals has been addressed to the Consular Body."

Union Medical College For Women Recommended Here

Decision to recommend the establishment of a union medical college for the women of Eastern and Central China was reached yesterday by the conference of women experts from America and representatives from the mission field meeting at the Union Church. The wisdom of co-education, the relative merits of Peking, Tsinnanfu and Shanghai as possible sites, and the question of the language medium were threshed out in the course of three hours' discussion.

The resolution finally passed read as follows: "That the Federation of Women's Boards of Foreign Missions of North America be asked to staff, equip, and maintain one bilingual union medical college for the women of Northern and Central China, including Fukien, the location to be left for decision to the medical Educational Council of the China Medical Missionary Association, in consultation with members of the mission boards concerned."

Feeling that local situations complicated the problem to a marked degree, the conference refused to pass definitely on the question of location.

AGAINST CO-EDUCATION

In introducing the recommendations, Dr. Gertrude Walker, chairman of the Medical Commission, pleaded for the separate education of women in medicine.

She said:

"We who assert that freedom of choice coupled with equality of opportunity represent the ultimate ideal, believe in co-educational opportunities. But we hold that until all men consent, or even choose, to be limited to co-education only, women should not be forced to accept it. We have heard frequently in this convention that the young people of China are demanding co-eduction and that they are stimulated to demand this by reason of their desire to adopt western methods. I should be made clear to them that the west is not by any means unreservedly committed to co-education, either in the arts or medical colleges. There are many difficulties of a peculiar nature in medical co-education. The final resolution sustained Dr. Walker.

SITE TO BE FIXED

As originally presented, the recommendations favored the proper staffing of the North China Union Medical College for Women at Peking and the establishment of another college in Shanghai, where courses would be offered in English. According to the present recommendation, the choosing of a site elsewhere than Peking will mean the closing of the school there. This institution, which is supported by the Women's Foreign Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal the congregational and the Presbyterian Church is the only medical college for owner in North China.

The medical commission also recommended that at least one registered foreign trained nurse be supplied for every misssion hospital, the average now being one nurse to every two hospitals. It further advised the appointment of a business manager for each large hospital and medical school; that all teachers, students and employees in mission schools undergo regular physical examination, and that medical missionaries be allowed to keep part of their furloughs free for study.

How to reach the young owner best fitted to become missionaries was one of the questions that engaged the attention of the Administration Commission at the morning session. It was agreed that a Candidate Department with a sufficient secretarial staffs should be created by each Woman's Foreign Board, that candidates have same experience at home in their profession and that above all, members of the Board have some personal meetings with volunteers before sending them out.

ENFORCE REST PERIOD

How to keep missionaries resting during their furlough periods was one of the problems which gave rise to a lively discussion. Several of the women stated that they are asked to speak so many times at missionary meetings that they return from furlough completely worn out. Miss Nellie Prescott, secretary of the American Baptist Women's Foreign Mission Board, and chairman of the Administration Commission, suggested that missionaries be kept under strict medical supervision while at home so that a rest period will be enforced:

"There is also a big leakage every year because candidates for the field are passed too readily by the medical examiners," Dr. Proctor of the Baptist Mission stated. "The examining doctors should be men who understand climatic conditions and other phases of life on the field, so that those unfit for service may be eliminated at the start." Recommendations asking that a joint board of experienced medical examiners be established for mission candidates, that missionaries be under supervision during furlough, and that medical examinations of mission workers on the field be held annually received the unanimous endorsement of the conference.

Favorable action was taken on recommendations that periods of service be not more than five years, that furloughs last no longer than fifteen months, and that the China Continuation Committee be asked to compile tables of salaries now received to women worker so that greater uniformity may be secured.

This morning's session will be devoted to a report of the Christian Literature Commission, of which Miss Amelia Josephine Burr is chairman and Miss Laura White vice-chairman.

Tuchun Of Yunnan Rejects Proposal Of Wuchow Parley

The report that the Wuchow Conference has an important bearing on the peace situation was confirmed authoritively yesterday. While the reports circulated were more or less superficial, it is understood that the resolutions passed were based on the original proposals advanced by Mr. Chang Yao-tseng, former Minister of Justice, which were amended.

The resolutions called for the enactment of a permanent Constitution by the old Parliament within three months and other conditions. But most of these were aimed at the party interest of the various cliques. The Chenhsuenhuf secured the greatest concession, including the administration of the railways of the eight Southwestern Provinces.

At the conclusion of the conference, the resolutions were submitted to General Tang Chiyao of Yunnan for approval by Mr. Li Ji-hai, an agent of General Tseng Chun-hsuan. General Tang flatly refused to entertain these proposals and asked for the amendment of the resolutions and the suspension of the Wuchow conference immediately. At the same time he delegated a representative to call on General Lu Yung-ting to invite General Lu to take similar action.

Your Health Comes First

Good Health is your most valuable asset:—its preservation should, therefore, receive your most careful consideration. An important point which should always be borne in mind is the fact that a great many forms of ill-health can be traced, directly or indirectly, to disorders of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. It is wise, therefore, to keep these organs in healthy activity. When they show any signs of derangement let that reliable medicine, Beecham's Pills, be taken at once. Always deal with digestive ailments in time. They are far-reaching in their possibilities of mischief if neglected, as they too often are. And yet it is generally easy to keep fit and well and free from many debilitating ailments by the simple use of

Beecham's Pills

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 1/1½ (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

FURS FURS FURS

WE beg to inform our friends that, owing to the growth of our business, on October 2 nd, we shall open

A BRANCH STORE at C. 123 HONAN ROAD

We are specialists in the sale of all kinds of Furs and promptly execute all orders. We also purchase the best quality of Foreign Skins.

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FORD HIRE SERVICE

$3 per hour $1 20-minutes

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DAY-LIGHT AFTER DARK

LET US MAKE YOUR NEW YEAR LIGHT & HAPPY WITH BRILLIANT NIGHT-DAY LIGHT

Whether but one lamp or an entire Electric Installation our American College Graduate Engineer is at your service for proposals, Suggestions or estimates.

B W L

BRILLIANT ELECTRIC Co.

Consulting Engineers and Electrical Contractors.

P561, Nanking Road, Shanghai. 'Phone: C. 4907

Brilliant Lamps, wire and Electrical Accessories of every description in dependable quality, always kept in Stock.

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Manufacturers of:	Agents for:
Letter Press Inks	Miehle Presses
Litho Inks	Scott Offset Presses
Offset Inks	Scott News Presses
Litho Supplies	Scott Litho Presses
Bronze Powders	U.P.M. Bronzing Machine
Carbon Papers	Seybold Paper Cutters
Typewriter Ribbons	Seybold Embossers
Aniline Dyes	Champion Paper Co.
Dry Colours	
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37 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Hongkong Branch, 19 Ice House St.

"The Three Castles" Virginia Cigarettes

A Favorite wherever Cigarettes are Smoked.

Guaranteed Manufactured in England.

Made in — Regular, Magnum and Super-Magnum Sizes

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

Boots $8.50 up: Shoes $6.50 up

To be smart in appearance you can not neglect your foot wear

Chung Hwa Boots and Shoes provide *that* finishing touch to which all well-dressed persons aspire.

Comfort and Durability is also Guaranteed.
We have a special Mail Order Department for Outport patrons. Please ask for catalogue.

Chung Hwa Shoe Co.

P.566 Nanking Road,
Y.42 North Szechuen Road, Shanghai

Business and Official - - Notices - -

(Second Section)

The China Press

大陸報

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1920

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimun Charge 40 cents)

Notice is hereby given that M. P. Walker, Esquire, 4 Minghong Road, Shanghai, has been appointed executor of the will, and administrator of the estate, of the late Hendrik Christiaan de Rijke, of Nan-Tungchow and Shanghai, who died near Nan-Tungchow on August 18, 1919.

All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby advised to forward a statement thereof, with vouchers attached, to the Administrator aforementioned on or before the 14th day of February, 1920, after which date said Administrator will proceed to liquidate the estate in acordance with the Deceased's will and the Law of the Netherlands:

And all persons indebted to the said estate, are required to make payment forthwith to the Administrator aforementioned.

J. A. SCHUURMAN,
Consul,
Temporarily in charge of the Consulate-General of the Netherlands

Shanghai, January 7, 1920.

27319

BLANKETS

For Sale

NEW consignment of grey wool, double blankets, size 82" x 66", weight 5 lbs. For particulars, apply Trans-Pacific Corporation, 103 Szechuen Road. Tel. C. 2671

27321

MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT BANK

JANUARY

DEPOSITS

will be received at the Finance Department of the Council, 24b Kiangse Road

Up to

and

Including

Thursday, January 8

Shanghai, 1919.

29240

FRESH MILK

delivery twice daily.

EXTRA ORDERS

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No. 20 Nanking Road

3rd floor

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 16

Concession Francaise de Changhai

AVIS

ELECTIONS MUNICIPALES DU 15 JANVIER 1920

Candidatures presentees au Consulate General de France:—

3 Janvier 1920 X. DARD
Candidat Francais

3 „ „ F. SCHWYZER
Candidat Etranger

7 „ „ A. CHAPEAUX
Candidat Francais

Le Vice-Consul de France,
Gerant le Consulat General
de France,
Dufaure de la PRADE.

27264.

ANNOUNCEMENT

We beg to notify the Public that as from this date we have transferred to Messrs. Edward Evans and Sons Ltd. the Agency, and all rights thereof, for Shanghai and Northern China, of The Kee Lox Manufacturing Company, Rochester, New York. We have also transferred our comprehensive stocks of "Kee Lox" Typewriter Carbon Paper and Ribbons to Messrs. Edward Evans and Sons Ltd. 30 North Szechuen Road, Shanghai (Telephone North 780 and North 782) who are therefore in a position to meet all demands for same, and to whom all enquiries and orders should now be directed.

GIBSON AND STEWARD
SHANGHAI

January 6th, 1920.

27292

NOTICE

S.S. "WAWALONA" FROM PORTLAND

An examination of broken and ship-damaged cargo will be held at the China Merchant's Eastern Wharf on Thursday, 8th instant, at 10 a.m. when the Marine Surveyors, Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy will be in attendance.

THE ADMIRAL LINE
Agent.

27302

NOTICE

S.S. "CITY OF SPOKANE" FROM SEATTLE

An examination of broken and ship-damaged cargo will be held at the China Merchant's Eastern Wharf on Thursday, 8th instant, at 10 a.m. when the Marine Surveyors, Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy will be in attendance.

THE ADMIRAL LINE
Agents.

27303

NOTICE

S.S. "EDMORE" FROM SEATTLE

An examination of broken and ship-damaged cargo will be held at the China Merchant's Lowe Wharf on Friday, 9th instant, at 10 a.m., when the Marine Surveyors, Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy will be in attendance.

THE ADMIRAL LINE
Agents.

27304

KINGMAN & BROS.

Dental Surgeons of the Philadelphia Dental College and Garretson's Hospital of Oral Surgery, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Will perform all kinds of dental operation on modern scientific principles, and supply:

Teeth of Superior Workmanship in Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates, Gold Crown and Bridge Work.

All work is guaranteed to entire satisfaction.

TEL. CENTRAL 515

40, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Prof. I. K. Seto

TURKISH BATH

and Massage Establishment

Specialities:—Rheumatism; Nervousness; Fat people reduced; etc.

No. 85 Szechuen Road, (Corner Nanking Road), Tel. C. 2768

[redacted]

MICA ORE

Advertiser interested in a Mica Mine in the far interior of China would like to hear from any large firm who can take regular supplies. In your reply please state clearly how you want this Mica packed and give detailed particulars re quality and the dressing in which you can buy it. This Notice is published on behalf of the owners of the Mica Mine.

In first instance apply to Box 184, care of THE CHINA PRESS.

LOST

A Delivery Order, issued by N. Y. K. No. 286 for 30 Cases, Cotton Shirting ex s/s No. 6 Omi Maru Marked, FF TYC has been lost.

Shanghai

The Public are hereby cautioned against negotiating same, as it has been declared null and void.

Masuda Trading Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, Jan. 5th, 1920.

27297

LANGUAGE SCHOOL

A School for the study of the Wu Dialect will be opened for the Spring term on January 19, at Soochow University. Those interested should communicate at once with the undersigned.

W. B. NANCE.

27280

The Oriental Hospital

Surgical and Venereal Diseases: Injections of all kind of vaccines, serums and 1914 (606); Tests of blood, treatment by X Ray and Diathermy.

Dr. K. WATANABE, A.M., M.D (Japanese)

He studied medicine in Japan, America and Europe, so can speak English well.

21 HAINING ROAD
(fifth house from North Szechuen Road.)
SHANGHAI
Tel. North 2279.

21666

Dr. M. H. Katzen

of the Paris University,
Physician and Surgeon.

WOMEN'S, CHILDREN'S AND INTERNAL DISEASES.

Consulting hours:
11.00 a.m.—1.00 p.m.
4.00 p.m.—6.00 p.m.

4 PARK LANE
(near Quinsan Gardens)
Telephone North 3114.

26931

HONMA HOSPITAL

No. 8A Miller Road.
Tel. N. 2961

DR. K. HONMA
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
X-Ray and diathermy
Examination with Uretroscope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

beg to notify their patrons that their

1920 REFILS FOR DESK CALENDAR

are now being distributed

"COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON"

We specialize in

FILING SYSTEMS

Cabinets (Steel and Oak) and Supplies always in stock.

Guide and Record Cards, Signals, Folders etc.

Loose Leaf Ledgers, Post and Storage Binders, Price Books' in all sizes, etc.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone: Central 4778 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai — Cable Add.: Machbank

The *Stewart* AUTOGUARD

Guards you and your car against the annoying, troublesome and, sometimes, expensive accidents, which you are sure to meet with sooner or later.

Distributors and Service Station for China of Stewart Products

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

Tonnage for South Africa and South America.

S. S. "HAKATA MARU"

leaving Kobe the beginning of February

for Buenos Ayres via Durban, Cape Town, Santos and Rio de Janeiro.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Export Department.

Tel. N. 167 and N. 1155. 27296

Tonnage for New York via Panama Canal

S. S. "EASTERN COAST"

leaving Kobe on the 1st February

(Taking cargo under through Bills of Lading from Shaghai).
For further particulars please apply to:—

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Export Department.

Tel. N. 167. 27328.

NOTICE

Montgomery Ward and Company of Chicago beg to announce the establishment of a new office at No. 12 Nanking Road for the Importing of General American Merchandise.

F. A. SIMON,
Representative.

Shanghai, January 5th 1920.

27298

The Kailan Mining Administration

HOUSEHOLD COAL

On and after 17th November, the price will be $13 per ton delivered (Cash with Order). Application to 1 Jinkee Road Tel. Central 1115.

27223

THE S. S. "TUNGUS"

will leave Shanghai for

VLADIVOSTOCK

On January 10

FOR Freight (Godown accommodation at Vladivostok guaranteed) and Passage, apply to

S. HEIMANN & COMPANY,
19A Canton Road.
Telephone Central 1664.

27244

NOTICE

Drs. Ivy and Robinson

Dental Surgeons
3A PEKING ROAD.

Dr. Robinson has returned and resumes charge of his practice at above address.

27247

Dr. James Yuking's

Office for Venereal Diseases is now removed to 73 NANKING ROAD.
Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.
Special consideration to men in uniform.

APARTMENTS WANTED

GENTLEMAN, studious habits, requires board with private family in quiet locality. Can furnish room. Apply to Box 228, THE CHINA PRESS.

27324 J. 10.

WANTED, one or two furnished rooms with board, immediately in quiet locality. Apply to Box 212, THE CHINA PRESS.

27286 J. 11

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED: To tell you how you can prepare for a better salary in your spare time. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road, Shanghai.

WANTED, a compradore in a reliable firm who has experience of export and import business. Apply to Box 229, THE CHINA PRESS.

27325 J. 9.

WANTED, teacher of England in school for Chinese boys. Must be good pronouncers. Please state nationality, sex, qualifications, experience and salary expected to Box 233, THE CHINA PRESS.

27332 J. 8.

WANTED, a man familiar with Chinese products, experienced in the handling of feathers, egg products, etc.; references required. Salary and commission. Thomas W. Simmons and Company, 10 The Bund.

27333 J. 10.

LADY stenographer wanted by large American company. Apply to Box 216, THE CHINA PRESS.

27294 J. 8

UNLIMITED OPPORTUNITIES for trained Salesmen in China. Commissions earned frequently run into five figures. Interesting work with opportunity to exercise initiative. Study Scientific Salesmanship. Write for Catalog today. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, furnished or unfurnished house in French Concession, with garden and garage. Willing to sign a long lease. Modern sanitary conditions preferred. Apply to Box 231, THE CHINA PRESS.

27330 J 10

WANTED after 1st March, for nine or more months, well-furnished six-roomed house, with garden and garage, in French Concession. Apply to Box 156, THE CHINA PRESS.

27126 J.9

MATRIMONY

LADY, honest, well educated, wishes to correspond with gentleman, view matrimony. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 209, THE CHINA PRESS.

27268

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-15 Quinsan Gardens. One small front room to let, from 1st January. Telephone North 432.

Connaught House

8 Quinsan Gardens.
BOARD—RESIDENCE
Apply to
Mrs. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET, with board, comfortable newly furnished flat, comprising two large rooms, a smaller room, and modern fitted-out bathroom. Telephone, garage and stabling. Suitable for married couple or two bachelor friends. Apply to Box 166, THE CHINA PRESS.

ORIENTAL HOUSE
31 Boone Road

ONE large room and one large attic, front, facing, garden, hot water, with bath attached. Suitable for married couples or bachelors. Moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. Tel. North 1102.

27142

WESTERN DISTRICT: To let at 61 Carter Road, a very comfortably furnished suite, consisting large sitting-room, bedroom and bathroom attached. Good table, garden, good view, and trams passing.

27329.

TO LET with board, one big furnished room (second floor), also one attic of two rooms with verandah and bath, suitable for couple or two or three friends. Apply 18 Range Road.

27326 J. 10.

Married couple would like to share expenses, with another married couple, of small moderately furnished house, pleasant locality, near tram. Apply to Box 215, THE CHINA PRESS.

27331 J. 9.

TO LET, two furnished rooms with kitchen and verandah, suitable for married couple or two bachelors, in Avenue Joffre. Apply to Box 234, THE CHINA PRESS.

27324 J. 9.

TO LET, large furnished room with board, bathroom convenient for two bachelors. 90 Carter Road.

27279 J. 10

TO LET, with board, a large furnished room and private bathroom. Bubbling Well Road, on tram-line. Apply to Box 201, THE CHINA PRESS.

27254

TO LET, with board, good-sized room, bathroom and verandah attached. Apply 3 Young Allen Terrace.

27230

PROFESSIONAL

CLASSES of modern dancing held every Monday and Wednesday at the Burlington Hotel, from 5.30 to 7.30 p.m. For particulars, apply to Box 202, THE CHINA PRESS.

27255

FRENCH taught to children or adults by experienced young French lady. Best references. Apply to Box 225, THE CHINA PRESS.

27320 J. 8

MISCELLANEOUS

AMERICAN lady graduate of Brussels Conservatory wishes pupils for piano, violin and literary studies. Application must be made this week. Apply To Box 326, THE CHINA PRESS.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to lease, single, or suites of two to three rooms, on ground and first-floors. Central district, close to Bund. Apply J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

27225

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 1st of March or April, five-roomed furnished house in North Szechuen Road Ext., near Rifle Range, with garage. Rent Tls. 80. Apply to Box 211, THE CHINA PRESS.

27282 J. 8

TO LEASE, large comfortable house, ample servants' quarters, garage and stable, 20 Robinson Road (at Jessfield Road). Apply premises, or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

27224

SITUATIONS WANTED

IMPORT MAN, with executive ability, in charge of sales in large local firm, wants to change position. Apply to Box 227, THE CHINA PRESS.

27323 J. 14.

EXPERIENCED lady wishes to take on extra steno work after office. Also wishes to take in typing. Apply to Box 235, THE CHINA PRESS.

27336.

EXTRA work after office hours wanted by a Chinese with eight years office experience, who is being engaged as No. 1 clerk by a big firm in daytime. For particulars, please apply to Box 213, THE CHINA PRESS.

27308 J. 8

COMPETENT lady steno-typist, with knowledge of French, desires position. Apply to Box 221, THE CHINA PRESS.

27312 J. 8

COMPETENT, experienced stenographer can undertake work at home. Can attend at any time for dictation, etc. Apply to Box 210, THE CHINA PRESS.

27278

AMERICAN lady stenographer, nine years experience, desires position in outport. Apply to Box 192, THE CHINA PRESS.

27235 J. 10

Experienced typist seeks position, with a good knowledge of general office work: Good references. Apply to Box 213, THE CHINA PRESS.

27288 J. 10

STENOGRAPHER office assistant, who has had considerable experience in mercantile houses, desires engagement. No objection to outports. Local credentials. Apply to Box 193, THE CHINA PRESS.

27287 J. 9.

COMPRADORESHIP wanted by an experienced Chinese, with thorough knowledge of import and export business, who desires to enter firm. Well acquainted with all dealers and can introduce a large business. Guarantee could be given if required. Apply to Box 195 THE CHINA PRESS.

27243 J 8

COMPRADORESHIP wanted by an experienced Chinese with knowledge of import and export. Desires to join a firm; well acquainted with all dealers. Can give guarantee and references if required. Apply to Box 188, THE CHINA PRESS.

27207 J.15

EXCHANGE AND MART

FOR SALE, ten tons white Wenchow crude camphor, very good quality, partly packed for export. Offers to Box 226, THE CHINA PRESS.

27322 J. 9.

FOR SALE, ten-roomed boarding house, centrally located. Apply to Box 230, THE CHINA PRESS.

27327 J. 10.

FOR SALE, bargain, latest 1919 twin Indian motor-cycle. Perfect condition, $450. Apply to Box 224, THE CHINA PRESS.

27317 J. 13

FOR SALE, pair adult police dogs and one female puppy (seven weeks), all excellent specimens and in perfect condition. Apply to Box 219, THE CHINA PRESS.

27309 J. 9

FOR SALE, six-hole kitchen stove, Bonnybridge Dover No. 9, $22; round heating stove, thirty inches high, $12; Remington typewriter No. 6, $35. Apply to Box 222, THE CHINA PRESS.

27313 J. 8

FOR SALE, several rare and ancient heirlooms, also jewels, also big universal collection of minerals with classified catalogue. Apply to Box 223, THE CHINA PRESS.

27314 J. 11

FOR SALE, a Berliet landaulette recently overhauled and in good condition and running order; owner leaving for home. For further particulars please apply to the Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd., Motor Garage Telephones: West 1641, 1642 and 1643.

27300 J. 8

FOR SALE, a baby grand piano in good order, moderate price. Apply at 12 Wayside Road.

27265 J 10

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ipoh	Puket
Bangkok	Karachi	Rangoon
Batavia	Klang	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seremban
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Canton	London	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy
Hankow	Peking	(Lower
Hongkong	Penang	Burma)
Iloilo	Yokohama	Tientsin

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Acting-Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Capital .... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve .... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Doudichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

T. G. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ... $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- $15,000,000
Silver 21,000,000
$36,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Deputy Chairman.
J. W. C. Bonnar, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Ross Thomson, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	**Kup. Tls. 3,500,000**
Reserve Fund	**1,750,000**

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad. Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen (Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
Manager for Asia.

The Bank Of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital..$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1915.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital £2,000,000
Reserves £481,000

Head office: BRUSSELS
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.

Agents:
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Ste Gle de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

SavingsBank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 391,347.41

Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
Loudon, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Min, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Owned by
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,

Capital & Surplus U.S. $8,500,000
Undivided Profits U.S. $1,054,000

Head Office:
National City Bank Building,
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office:
332 Montgomery Street

Branches:

China	Philippines
Shanghai	Manila
Peking	Cebu
Tientsin	
Tsingtau	Straits Settlements
Hankow	Singapore
Hongkong	
Canton	Dominican Republic
Manchuria	Santo Domingo
Harbin	
India	San Pedro de Macoris
Bombay	
Calcutta	Sanchez
Rangoon	
Japan	Santiago
Yokohama	
Kobe	Puerto Plata
Java	
Batavia	Panama
Soerabaya	Panama
	Colon

Branches of
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	Venezuela
Buenos Aires	Caracas
Once (Buenos Aires)	Maracaibo
Rosario	Siberia
	Vladivostok
Brazil	Italy
Bahia	Genoa
Pernambuco	Porto Rico
Porto Alegre	San Juan
Rio de Janeiro	Colombia
Santos	Medellin
Sao Paulo	Russia
	Moscow
Chile	Petrograd
Santiago	Spain
Valparaiso	Madrid
Uruguay	Trinidad
Montevideo	Port of Spain

Branches in Havana and 21 of the principal cities of Cuba.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

中 華 儲 蓄 銀 行 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital ..	$2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	$1,020,000
Reserve Fund	$ 20,000

Managing Director:
T. CLARENCE SUN
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shansi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	S. Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	TsinkiangpuOsaka	
	Yokohama	

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,5[illegible] (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,00[illegible] 000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDA[illegible]

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Penang
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tebing-Tinggi
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok-Beton
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palombang	Weltevreden
Pekalongan	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908.
Capital $1,000,000
Reserve Fund $50,000
Head Office, Branches & Agencies, Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, Lanchi.

Agencies at the principal Cities throughout China.

Foreign Agencies:—London, New York, Tokio, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Hakodata, Seoul and Fusan.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Tel. No. C. 3145, Manager's Office.
Tel. No. C. 2147, General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, Gold Dollars and Yen according to arrangements.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
4% Compound Interest allowed on Savings Current Deposits.

Interest allowed on Savings Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Cheque-books or Savings Pass-books at Depositor's disposal.

Li Ming, *Manager.*
Chen Sin Tzeng, *Sub-manager.*
Zai Moh Zung, *Sub-manager.*

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Capital (fully paid) .....H.$	2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund...H.$	400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ...H.$	40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital ..	£1,500,000
Paid up Capital	750,000
Reserve Fund	700,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
28 The Bund.

Asia Banking Corporation

CAPITAL $1,000,000 SURPLUS $1,100,000

[illegible]loan Bank
Tel. Shai C. 1825

[illegible]ew York City
Far East: Shanghai
[illegible]nd Kiangse Roads

[illegible]nch Offices:
[illegible]kow, Hongkong, Manila,
[illegible] Tientsin

[illegible]CEMENT

[illegible]lian Treasury the Asia [illegible] official charge with the [illegible]dated Italian Government [illegible] percent Loan in China.

The subscription list will be open from January 5, 1920, to March 10th for the sale of Bonds with coupons to the 31st December, 1920, attached. The Bonds are in demonstrations of Lire 100, and the issuing price will be Lire 87.50 plus interest from January 1st to the day of payment. The Italian Chamber of Commerce are working in close co-operation with this bank on this proposition, and on account of the present favourable rate of exchange, these Bonds offer an attractive investment.

STOCKHOLDING BANKS
Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Guardian Savings & Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: 56 Wall Street, New York

Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY
The National Park Bank, New York Union Bank of Canada

DIRECTORS:

Richard Delafield	H. B. Shaw
Stuyvesant Fish	R. O. McCulloch
Gilbert G. Thorne	Stanley E. Elkin
Cornelius Vanderbilt	Stephen Haas
R. H. Williams	F. E. Kenaston
E. C. Hoyt	W. J. Dawson
A. P. Villa	F. L. Appleby
Sir Wm. Price	T. Fred Aspden

Charles A. Holder, President

BRANCHES:

SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS TOKYO YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH:

No. 1 KIUKIANG ROAD
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 1174

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK LTD.

9 Ningpo Road, Shanghai

Capital (paid-up)	$1,000,000.00
Deposits	$5,248,000.00
Reserves	$ 60,000.00

Branches and agencies throughout China,
Correspondents in London, New York, Paris, Berlin, Tokyo, Amsterdam, Chicago, Seattle, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore, Osaka, and Kobe.

Your business is solicited.

Cable Address: "Comsavbank"

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

Provisions Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on January 6, 1920.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	18-20
Cod	"	18-20
Mandaris	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	25-30
Pomfret	"	25-30
Salmon	"	18-20
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	18-20
Whitebait	"	20-25

Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.50-$3.00
Duck	each	50-80
Hare	"	35-40
Eggs	per doz.	20-24
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	80-1.00
Partridge	"	40-45
Pheasant	"	55-65
Pigeons	"	18-20
Quail	"	16-18
Snipe	"	16-18
Teal	"	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	60-70
Woodcock	"	50-60
Wild Duck	"	35-40
Geese	"	70-1.00
Wild Pigeons	"	10-12
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	"	16-20
Bananas	"	5-6
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	5-6
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per lbs.	8-10
Peaches	per lb.	none
Pears	"	10-12
Persimmons	"	none
Peeboes	"	none
Plums	"	none
Pumeloes	each	18-20
Pineapples		none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	per lb.	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bread Beans	per lb.	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	20-40
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	"	12-16
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	8-10
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	none
Potatoes	per picul	$2.50-$3.00
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	"	5-6
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lbs.	4.00
Flour, Australian	"	$3.80
Flour, Shanghai	"	$3.55
Rice	200 per lbs.	$8.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 18.50
Stove Coal	"	Tls. 22.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000 one-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Marseille, Vladivostock, Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano.

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama Japan.

	Yen
Capital Subscribed	100,000,000
" Paid up	61,000,000
Reserve Fund	Y.28,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd

Branches and Agencies:

Batavia	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shanghai
Calcutta	Manila	Shimonoseki
Chanchun	Mukden	Singapore
Dairy	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Hankow	Newchwang	Sydney
Harbin	New York	Tientsin
Hongkong	Osaka	Tokio
Honolulu	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Tsingtao
Kobe	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$425 B.
Chartered	£80
Russo-Asiatic	Rs. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 390 B.
North China	$100 B.
Union of Canton .	Hk. 195
Yangtsze	$220
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 22
Fire Insurances.	
China Fire	$188
Hongkong Fire ..	$330 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def. ..	$223
Indo-China Pref. .	$20
"Shell"	210/- S.
Shanghai Tug ord.	1ls. 40 B.
Shanghai Tug pref	1ls. 37
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 14
Oriental Cons. ...	25/-
Raub	$2 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock ..	$174 S.
Shanghai Dock ...	Tls. 120
New Eng. Works .	Tls. 28½
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ..	Tls. 130 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 90 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 67½
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land ...	Tls. 62 B.
Weihaiwei Land .	Tls. 3
S'hai Hotels Ltd. .	Tls. 18
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 535 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 85
Laou-kung-mow ..	Tls. 350
Oriental	Tls. 200
Shanghai Cotton .	Tls. 305
Kungyik	Tls. 52½
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 34
Yangtszepoo Pref. .	Tls. 85
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$208 B.
Green Island	$6.80 B.
Langkats	Tls. 15½ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra ...	Tls. 125
Stores	
Hall & Holts	Tls. 12¼
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford ...	$88
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5¾ S.
Weeks	Tls. 11¼
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 6 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 2¼ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 21
Batu Anam 1918 .	Tls. 0.55
Bukit Toh Alang .	Tls. 1¼ B.
Bute	Tls. 0.40 B.
Chemor United ..	Tls. 0.50 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 6
Cheng	Tls. 1¼
Consolidated	Tls. 2 B.
Dominion	Tls. 5½
Gula Kalumpong .	Tls. 4½ B.
Java Consolidated.	Tls. 11½
Kamunting	Tls. 3 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.60
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 8.10
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 3 B.
Kroewoek Java ...	Tls. 9½
Padang	Tls. 7¾
Pengkalan Durian .	Tls. 2¾ B.
Permata	Tls. 2¼
Repah	Tls. 0.55 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.50 B.
Seekee	Tls. 0.80 B.
Semambu	Tls. 0.50 B.
Senawang	Tls. 8
Shanghai Klebang .	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay ..	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref. .	Tls. 8
Shanghai Pahang .	Tls. 1½
Sungala	Tls. 1
Sungei Duri	Tls. 4½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3¾
S'hai Kalantan ...	Tls. 0.50
S'hai Seremban ...	Tls. 0.60
Taiping	Tls. 0.65 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.50 B.
Tebong	Tls. 13
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 3¼ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I & E. Lumber .	Tls. 350 S.
Cuity Dairy	Tls. 11.20
S'hai Elec. & Asb	$2
Shanghai Trams ..	Tls. 62½
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 14 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 40
Shanghai Mercury .	Tls 25
S'hai Telephone ..	Tls. 60
S'hai Waterworks .	Tls. 163¾

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers

Telephone No. Central 293

Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinkee Rd.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, January 7, 1920.

OFFICIAL

Anglo Javas Tls. 7.50
Ewo Cotton (ord.) Tls. 550.00
Telephones Tls. 68.00

UNOFFICIAL

S.M.C. 6% Debs. 1905 Tls. 88.00
North China Insurance Tls. 160.00
Anglo Javas Tls. 7.25 Cash
Tls. 8.50 March
Langkats (Combined) Tls. 15.75
Tls. 16.00

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 7, 1920.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate, @ 7/9=Tls. 2.5807
@ exch. 73.5=Mex. $3.5112
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate, @ 147¼=Tls. 67.91
@ exch. 73.5=Mex. $92.39
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate:
Opening 73.275
Closing 73.35
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate: same as Mexican
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 163
Bar Silver ...998 fine=Tls. 111
Copper Cash... per tael 186.500
Shanghai Bar ..... Tls. 163
Native Interest ..... Tls. 23

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 76⅞d.
Bank Rate of Discount 6%
Market Rate of Discount:
3 m/s. ..... 5⅝ %
4 m/s. ..... 5⅝ %
6 m/s. ..... 5⅝ %
Ex., Paris on London Fr. 40.77
Ex., New York on London T.T. G.$3.79¼

Exchange Opening Quotations

London ..... T.T. 7/9
London ..... Demand 7/9¼
India ..... T.T. 332
Paris ..... T.T. 1590
Paris ..... Demand 1593
New York ..... T.T. 147
New York .... Demand 147¼
Hongkong ..... T.T. 60½
Japan ..... T.T. 33⅝
Batavia ..... T.T. 381½

Bank's Buying Rates

London ....4 m/s. Cdts. 8/1¼
London ....4 m/s. Docy. 8/1½
London ....6 m/s. Cdts. 8/2¼
London ....6 m/s. Docy. 8/2½
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 1710
New York 4 m/s. Cdts. 157

Tourists' Exchange

@ Bank's Demand Buying Rates
£10 @ exch. 7/11= Sh. Tls. 26 26/100
G.$50 @ exch. 151= Sh. Tls. 33 11/100
Fr. 250 @ exch. 1620= Sh. Tls. 15 43/100
1 Shanghai Tael=Mex. $1.36
@ Bank selling rate for Mexican Dollars.

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 15,000 ..... =Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... =Mex. $0.90

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JANUARY

Hk. Tls. 2.31 @ 7/9¼ £1
" 1 @ 1593 Fr. 17.75
" 0.61 @ 147¼ Gold $1
" 1 @ 33⅝ Yen 3.31
" 1 @ 15 Rupees 6.49
" 1 @ — Roubles —
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. $1.50

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, January 7, 1920.

UNOFFICIAL

S.M.C. 7% Debs. 1917 Tls. 92.50 Cash
S.M.C. 7% Debs. 1919 Tls. 92.00 Cash

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, January 7, 1920.

Shanghai P. & S. Exchange
Tls. 67.90 January
Tls. 77.00 February
Tls 81.80 March
Japan-China S. & W. Co.
Tls. 42.70 January
Tls. 45.50 February
Tls. 50.20 March
Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill
Tls. 37.50 March
Local Yarn
Water Moon 16/20's
Tls. 195.50 January
Tls. 202.50 February
Tls. 209.50 March
Tls. 210.00 April
Tls. 211.50 May
Tls. 212.00 June
Local Yarn for Standard
Tls. 184.90 January
Tls. 185.50 February
Tls. 195.00 March
Tls. 196.50 April
Tls. 198.00 June
Shanghai Cotton
Tls. 30.00 January
Tls. 30.70 February
Tls. 31.00 March
Tls. 31.30 April
Tls. 31.50 May
Tls. 31.80 June
Tung Chow Cotton
Tls. 32.00 January
Tls. 31.90 February
Tls. 32.30 March
Tls. 33.00 April
Tls. 33.00 May
Tls. 32.50 June

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

A PEACE RISK.

Who is carrying your death risk?

Is it your family,

or

A Life Assurance Office?

Why not let the China Mutual carry it?

HEAD OFFICE:
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Prominent Men Said To Be Planning New League Which May War On Majors

A persistent rumor is going the rounds of New York sporting circles to the effect that a plan for the formation of a third major baseball league that will have the backing of a billion dollars, is well under way. According to the rumor, Colonel Jacob Ruppert and Colonel Huston, owners of the New York franchise in the American league; Charles Comiskey, owner of the Chicago franchise, and Harry Frazee, owner of the Boston franchise, may withdraw their teams from the American League and join a new league, which, it is said, will include, besides the three cities mentioned, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit and a city in Canada. It is said that the du Ponts, millionaires of Delaware; Edsal Ford, son of Henry Ford of Detroit, and Harry Sinclair, millionaire oil king, are all interested in the new project.

Rubber Outputs

	Nov.	Dec.
Alma	32,300	33,000
Amherst	3,910	4,598
Anglo-Dutch ...	231,400	226,400
Anglo-Java ...	102,900	—
Ayer Tawah ...	29,733	30,017
Batu Anam	27,014	25,960
Bukit Toh-Alang.	21,000	24,205
Bute	21,000	21,200
Chempedak ...	14,600	16,000
Chemor	25,282	26,819
Cheng	19,805	20,895
Consolidated ..	63,690	59,883
Dominion	44,138	44,592
Gula Kalumpong.	145,000	153,500
Java Consolidated	75,400	87,200
Kamunting	26,288	28,507
Kapala	14,042	16,142
Kapayang	—	—
Karan	13,520	13,300
Kota Bahroe ...	41,058	41,213
Kroewoek	40,000	52,000
Langkat	67,897	66,381
Padang	19,000	18,000
Permata	8,180	—
Pengkalan	—	19,956
*Repah	21,000	18,000
Samagaga	28,300	25,000
*Semambu	15,612	10,721
Senawang	17,483	16,563
See Kee	—	—
Shanghai-Seremban	18,652	16,925
Shanghai-Kelantan	21,500	13,748
Shanghai-Pahang	18,098	11,829
Shanghai-Klebang	12,319	11,927
Shanghai-Sumatra	61,010	63,070
Sua Manggis ...	—	—
Sungala	13,158	14,664
Sungei Duri ...	30,486	32,679
Taiping	10,109	—
Tanah Merah ..	31,200	35,000
Tebong	85,000	83,000
Ulobri	6,046	—
Ziangbe	69,300	81,000

*Decrease due to heavy rains.

Wrist Watches are convenient in use, but very often unreliable.

WHY?

Because ignorant or unscrupulous dealers are passing off upon unsuspecting customers Watches with cheap movements not deserving the name of time-keepers.

THERE IS NO RISK

in buying your watch from us. Our watches are made for practical use, every one tested and guaranteed for two years. Look at our large stock of Wrist Watches in making your purchases.

C. ISMER & CO.
Chronometer and Watchmakers,
44 Nanking Road

26615

M.J.B. Coffee

ON SALE BY ALL GROCERS

清 VACUUM PACKED—ALWAYS FRESH 美
The most popular Coffee in the Market

AMERICAN MACHINERY & EXPORT Co.,
No. 5 Siking Road. Sole Agents for China.

MISTAKES ABOUT DIET

It is a mistake to suppose that you can help your digestion by eating only essential nourishment separated from all waste, for the stomach has been furnished by Nature with the power to separate nourishment and waste material, and organs that are not used become sluggish and atrophied. You must use them, yet not abuse them. Weak digestion is not helped by adopting faddish and unnatural diets. Predigested foods, highly concentrated extracts and starvation treatments are unnatural, and cannot cure indigestion.

Indigestion and stomach troubles are conditions that follow a defective state of the blood, as in anæmia, or after influenza, or even through lack of healthy exercise and fresh air. Also, indigestion causes the blood to be deprived of nourishment, so that there is close connection between a weak stomach and bloodlessness, either being likely to cause the other.

To dispel indigestion and strengthen a debilitated stomach, new, good blood is necessary, and it has been repeatedly proved that the rich, red blood created by Dr. Williams' pink pills has a direct influence on the stomach, digestion and nerves. This new blood revives the appetite, restores the stomach and digestive powers to healthy activity, and steadily imparts strength to those who follow the treatment.

You can improve your health and spirits by beginning Dr. Williams' pink pills now. Go to any dealer for a supply, or send $1.50 for a bottle, ($8/- for 6) to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

FREE.—"What to Eat" is a helpful book on correct diets and the digestion. Send a postcard for a copy to the above address.

DRYS AGHAST AT BRITISH THIRST JUST DISCLOSED

Removal Of Restrictions On Scotch Causes Rush For Supplies

DEALERS HAVE HARD WEEK

Automobiles And Vans Vie With Club Stewards Before Stores

London, November 22.—The removal of all restrictions on the quantity of Scotch whisky on the market led to an extraordinary demonstration of the fold that particular form of drink has on the British public. It has surprised the Government, overwhelmed the dealers, and thrown a chill of horror into the "Pussyfoots."

SUPPLY LIMITED

For three years the sales of Scotch whisky have been strictly limited. To retailers was allowed only a moderate percentage of the number of bottles they had sold in the beginning of the war and the spirits were reduced in strength by 30 percent and increased in price by 150 percent. For a large part of the population Scotch whisky almost ceased to exist. Saloons usually, clubs not infrequently, ran dry of this whisky. Merchants hated the sight of their friends in fear of the inevitable, "You might save me a bottle of Scotch, old man." Newspapers sent out reporters to write up the comparative aridity of different districts, and gone altogether was the pleasant invitation at a friend's house to take a drop of something before starting home. England, and even Scotland, bore it patiently, comparatively.

STILL NO RELIEF

It was taken as a part of the war burden, one more sacrifice in the sacred cause of democracy. Nightly thousands of men discussed another reason to hate the Hun, but they dreamed of peace and a good time coming. Yet when the armistice was signed and still whisky was short questions were asked in the House of Commons and the Ministers gave evasive replies. Hundreds of thousands of soldiers were demobilised, each with a healthy thirst, and still the Government refused to put more Scotch on the market. There was plenty in stock. Reports from Scotland told of warehouses bursting with millions of gallons in casks; and ships, it was declared, were coming from America with barrels of the Bourbon the U. S. A. had failed to drink before July 1.

Temperance influences, it was whispered, were at work in the Cabinet. Lloyd George, it was hinted, had a deep scheme to wean the people from strong drink. By mere disuse prohibition was to come by a sidewind. Still the British public stood it with its peculiar patience.

THE LID OFF

Then, on Monday, came the bombshell. A member, to please his constituents, asked a perfunctory question about relaxing restrictions. The most sanguine of the newspapers expected merely a slight increase in the supply but the Food Controller arose and, with a pleasant allusion to Christmas, asserted the public might buy all the whisky it pleased. The effect was instantaneous and marvellous. Every one rushed to the spirit dealers. Queues were formed before stores, automobiles and vans kept driving up, mail orders were sent in by the score. Men who for months had not had a bottle in their houses demanded half a dozen at once, and club stewards hurried to fill up their diminishing stocks.

It has been a hard week for the dealers. There is plenty of Scotch in bond but very little ready for sale. It has to be blended, bottled, and labeled and then committed to the tender mercies of the railroads. It is absolutely impossible to fill all the orders immediately and a shortage will continue for weeks, but the restrictions are off at last and the Food Controller will have a happy Christmas in the knowledge that every war-worn Briton can have his Scotch if he'll only pay 10 shillings and 6 pence a bottle for it.

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Paris, January 6.—By wireless.

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Belgium	99.75
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Switzerland	191.

French War Loans:

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4 percent .....1917....	71.20
4 percent .....1918....	70.85
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Marseilles, January 6.

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Le Havre, January 5.

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The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS & HOLIDAYS

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

IMPARTIAL & PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 8, 1920

WEATHER

The depression will reach Japan. N.-W. gale on the Yellow and Eastern Seas severe cold tonight.

Japan And Siberia

READERS of THE CHINA PRESS will have noted with interest, and probably with some degree of amazement, the article from the Matin of Paris, dealing with Japanese intervention in Siberia, and brought to us by Reuter's The despatch, which we published in Tuesday's issue, reads as follows:

"America, is giving Japan a free hand. This is one of the great facts of history. The fear of Bolshevism, is going to give Japan the supremacy which neither her military triumphs in the Russo-Japanese war nor her negotiations with the Entente during the European war were able to secure for her. If the United States holds one shore of the Pacific, Japan now holds the other.

"This is the outcome of clever diplomacy. Japan has reached her goal, which is to have Siberia to herself."

The journal proceeds, "Japan is destined to play an important role in European politics one of these days, for Siberia means the strategic entry into Europe from the east. Japan has at last got her Canada, in the shape of vast Siberia, with its unbounded agricultural and mineral resources, its two million square kilometers susceptible of development, and its eighty million inhabitants. It is the nucleus of a formidable empire.

"It will readily be seen how Asia is growing in power. Europe and America bore the most exhausting burdens of the war and Japan profits by it. Japan is going to open an account at the same time with Europe, with Russia and also with America. The whole Pacific problem is in the balance."

The Matin, we should say, must have been suffering from some form of mental aberration, or hysteria, when it published the foregoing article. The views expressed seem to us fantastic. As a matter of fact Japan is more upset by the position that has developed in Siberia than any other Power. She is reduced to the point where her Foreign Minister, Viscount Uchida, questioned by members of the Diet the other day, had to reply: "The object of the Japanese Government is not to attack the Bolsheviks, but to assist those who are opposing the Bolsheviks."

They are sending troops to assist Kolchak, but not to fight the armies he is fighting! They already have five times as many troops in Siberia as they were supposed to send there under their agreement with Allies. And they are planning to send more. But not to fight the Bolsheviks. They are, however, fighting the Bolsheviks—fighting them every day. Only they are not fighting them; they are merely assisting those who are opposing the Bolsheviks. So says Viscount Uchida. Is there anything bizarre in this, when compared to other utterances of the Japanese Government, or is it merely a characteristic celebration? Let us see how the Japanese press views it. We quote from the Osaka Asahi:

In answer to questions at the recent meeting of members of the Diet at the official residence of the Premier, when particulars of the next budget were announced, Viscount Uchida, the Foreign Minister, said that "the object of the Japanese Government was not to attack the Bolsheviks, but to assist those who are opposing the Bolsheviks." He also said: "In European Russia, the position of both Judenitch and Denikin has become unfavorable, and as a result Great Britain and France have withdrawn their support in that part of Russia. Japan's position in Siberia has also become very difficult." The Japanese authorities used to say that Japan's object in sending her troops to Siberia was to prevent the Bolsheviks from advancing eastward but the Foreign Minister now says that our object is to assist their opponents. In any case, it is clear that Japan's object relates to the Bolsheviks, and the question is whether she is able to carry it out.

Apart from diplomatic consideration, can military operations tolerate such a vague attitude as "assisting the opponents of the Bolsheviks, instead of attacking the latter?" As a matter of fact, official despatches relating to the operations of the Japanese troops in Siberia, issued by the War Department, often speak of "attacking the Bolsheviks" and of "pursuing the enemy." At any rate the only thing which Japan can do in regard to Siberia is to send enough troops for the subjugation of the Bolsheviks or to leave Siberia alone. Viscount Uchida admitted that it was difficult owing to various circumstances to despatch a large number of additional troops, while a Paris despatch shows that the recent London Conference was not in favor of Japan's activities in Siberia. Apart from such diplomatic considerations, financial condition does not allow the despatch of any further troops. Indeed, it is practically impossible to stamp out the Bolsheviks. The only course open to Japan is, therefore, to adopt an attitude of watchful waiting.

If the object of the Japanese authorities is to prevent the eastward advance of Bolshevism, nothing can be more nonsensical than that. What is dangerous is rather the maintenance of Japanese troops amid the Bolsheviks. In whatever light the situation may be viewed, there is no reason why Japan should not back down and fall back upon a policy of watchful waiting.

The writer of the Osaka article, we should say, shows a greater familiarity with his subject than that displayed by the Matin's scribe.

Baron Uchida, we further note, strays further from the facts when he says that Britain and France withdrew from European Russia because the positions of Judenitch and Danikin had become unfavorable. Is that true? We thought that they withdrew because their governments and people came to the conclusion that they had no right to be in Russia; and if they had not withdrawn it is quite possible that the positions of Judenitch and Denikin would be more favorable than they are today.

Japan's main contention all along has been that she felt it necessary to put more and more troops in Siberia in order to "protect the peace of the Far East"—good old standby—and more particularly to stem the advancing tide of Bolshevism before it should reach her own shores. By putting more troops into Siberia she will merely inflict more suffering upon the already sorely distressed people of that country. And she may unite all Russia against her. In fact she is almost certain to do so. Japan is entitled to say that she will not permit the Bolshevists to invade her domain. That and no more. Now that Siberian opposition to Bolshevism has collapsed, she is not justified in throwing her whole army into Siberia, nor in fact any part of it. If Russia and Siberia are Bolshevist, it is because a majority of the people of Russia and Siberia are Bolshevist, and the just and sensible thing for the rest of the world to do is to face that fact and let the Russians alone. As we have said before, they are bound eventually to reached a settlement and set up some orderly and peaceable form of government. Alien intervention will serve merely to prolong their agony.

In any event, Japan's whole army would hardly suffice to put down Bolshevism, and even if it did succeed in this stupendous task what could Japan ask in the way of recompense? She could not send a bill to the Allies. She could collect nothing from the Russians and she could not possibly seize and hold Siberia or indeed any part of it. She would merely at great loss of productive power build up another colossal burden of debt for her people to shoulder. It is not too late for the Japanese Government to awaken to a full realisation of these facts. By its present policy it is inviting Bolshevism to its own shores rather than repelling it.

Putting The Bible On The Stage To Combat Unrest

Sermons Supplemented By Pageantry In The New Church Movement Aimed At Agitators And Bolsheviki Throughout America

(*New York Times*)

Three main factors in combating the radical forces that have been recently disturbing the nation are the press, the schools, and the Church. The newspapers have had full discussions of labor unrest. The schools are being swept clean of propagandists preaching the gospel of Bolshevism. And now the churches are coming to the fore in a new way, presenting their arguments through pageantry as well as through sermons. New York will see the novel church method of fighting propaganda when "The Wayfarer," a pageant of stupendous size, is presented in Madison Square Garden on Dec. 15. It will be here for five weeks, after which it will be sent to other cities.

The movement had its origin in Seattle, Wash. According to L. H. Rich, director of the spectacle, it grew out of the labor situation in that city.

"The Rev. Dr. J. E. Crowther," he said, "who is the author of the play, is a Seattle minister. His work brought him up sharply against the big problem of the day. The city was full of labor propaganda of the most vicious sort; the streets full of labor agitators who spread their destructive gospel. There was a continual undercurrent of unrest, dissatisfaction, and criticism. Mingled with it was a feeling of despair on the part of the helpless ones among those who were being swept along with the tide. They didn't know whom to believe, what to trust, and what action to take.

"The ministers of the churches tried to meet the situation by preaching long sermons about it. This didn't work. The people were up at high tension. They wanted something spectacular. The sermons bored them. If they wanted talk, the soapbox agitator on the street corner could give it to them in a manner more colorful than the preacher in his pulpit.

"So the clergyman turned to the most popular form of entertainment—the stage. The plan won cut. The ministers began by staging answers to the questions, "What was the war all about?" "Where is this labor unrest going to bring us?" "Whose is the hand that has brought all this misery upon the world?" "If there is a God, why does He allow people to suffer in this way?" The little pageants were taken out of Bible history to show that from time immemorial human beings have had problems similar to the ones we have today, and that it took time and faith to bring them to a happy conclusion. Instead of taking a text in the Bible and elaborating on it from pulpit, the minister dramatised his text. The appeal was now to the eye, the ear, and the dramatic instincts, all at the same time. The congregations quickly responded to the new portrayal of religion that could be linked up to present conditions.

"The Interchurch World Movement had organised an Industrial Relations Committee which was tackling the same problem. The members took up the Seattle idea —came to the decision that in order to present the vital question of the day to large masses of people they must make an appeal first to the aesthetic sense and allow reasonable conclusions to grow out of that. They also agreed that the ordinary methods applied in church propaganda were not the best under current circumstances. They arranged to re-create the innumerable dramas in Bible history and link them up with the problems of today.

"The ringing keynote in the pageant, 'The Wayfarer,' is the similarity of our conditions with conditions in the various progressive stages of civilisation. The conclusion indicated is that it is but a matter of time before things will settle down to their true levels. The opening scene is laid in Flanders fields, after a battle has been fought. The ground is strewn with figures of the slain and wounded. It is then that the Wayfarer, who typifies any man, begins his plaint against the injustice and inhumanity of the world. He rails against the powers that be, human and superhuman, and demands to know the reason for all of the suffering and misery of the world He is encompassed by the influence of Despair, who fills him with the hopelessness and injustice of life. Understanding, however, comes to him through his traveling back into the centuries where the various incidents of human struggle are depicted to him. He sees that the aftermath of war is always unrest, but that after unrest there is peace. The Jews in Babylon form one episode in the pageant. The climax is the story of Christ and the Passion. Then the Wayfarer is brought back into the present with new appreciation and new understanding of the forces that control human progress.

"There was at first opposition from a number of the Bishops of the churches against the popularisation of Biblical subjects by presentation on the stage. But the performances of the pageant given at Columbus, Ohio, where the convention of the Interchurch World Movement was held, soon counterbalanced this feeling.

"The movement is vastly more important, of course, than the pageant itself. For years the criticism against the Church has been that it detaches itself from the social and economic life of the people and limits itself to the religious life only. That criticism has to a large extent been a just one. The religion of a man cannot be separate and apart from his daily life. In order to be of any value either to himself or the men with whom he lives and works, it must needs be applicable to the things which are going on in the world. Today the all-engrossing subject is labor unrest. Tomorrow it will be something else.

"The interest in vital current subjects has ceased to be limited to small academic circles. Everybody is talking about them. Out of this interest something constructive will grow. If the education of the people at large is left to agitators and propagandists of a foreign regime, we will undoubtedly get something that tends to undermine the strength of the country. If, however, the popular interest of current problems is steered along sane and constructive lines, the Red leaders will find themselves unwelcome guests in this country, and the great mass of American people will be ready to fall into step in the march of progress and prosperity that is surely ahead of us.

"The Industrial Relations Committees of the churches are planning pageants that will be applicable to the various industries where there are indications of unrest. It is planned to send some of them to the mining towns, for instance. The needs will be met as they arise. The spectacle to be presented at Madison Square Garden is the largest of its kind ever attempted. Eight thousand people will take part in it. Walter Hampden will take the role of the Wayfarer. Blanche Yurka will be Understanding. Members of the Metropolitan Opera House chorus and Richard Bodanzky's Symphony Orchestra will furnish musical accompaniment."

Few French Suffragettes

Clemenceau's Daughter Discusses Her Countrywomen's Attitude Toward The Vote And Marriage

By Montrose J. Moses

Mme. Clemenceau-Jacquemaire, daughter of the Tiger Premier, is in the United States for an unofficial visit. She has come to study conditions, to try and dispel any misunderstanding which may be in the minds of the American people as to French ways and manners, to become personally acquainted with those localities in New York where her father, in 1865, lived a political exile.

Mme. Jacquemaire's mother was an American. She went to school at Stamford, Conn., when Clemenceau tried to eke out an income by teaching literature and horseback riding to the young ladies of the academy there. The result was a romance and the future Premier led to the City Hall in New York Miss Mary Plummer, his pupil, where they were married by Mayor Oakey Hall. Mme. Jacquemaire bears every evidence of her American strain and seems proud of it. There is about her the quiet manner of the trained nurse; her four years in the Red Cross might account for that. On the other hand, Mme. Jacquemaire has lived for many years in the atmosphere of medicine—her father graduated from the medical school, her husband was a physician, and now she has a son who resumed his studies in medicine after an active time in the army.

"Has the war," Mme. Jacquemaire was asked the other day, "had any effect in increasing the French divorce rate?"

"France being a conservative country," she replied, "the divorce rate has not reached anything like the American figures. I was astonished to learn, not very long ago, that one out of every nine American marriages ends in the divorce courts, that the wedding rate in the United States is increasing, but not so fast as the divorce rate. France can show no figures like that. The results of modern social unrest and the spread of radical notions are apparent in France nevertheless. The increasing demand for a higher standard of living and the decline of frugality—the French have always been noted as a frugal people—are probably the chief causes for the American divorce, and are making inroads on European families."

"How about the much-talked-of old-fashioned French family?" I suggested.

"Ah," she said. "I have heard it said that this phenomenon is fast dying out; that in a generation it will cease to exist altogether. The chief cause for its failure, as I see it, can be traced to the fact that many married couples nowadays have found that if they are childless they can spend more on luxuries and amusements. As in other countries, the poorest people are the ones who have the largest families. The larger the income the smaller the family. This is bound to have serious consequences to the nation.

"In most of the actions for divorce or reparation in France some cause is alleged which brings the case under that section of the code which allows divorce or separation for violence, cruelty or dishonorable treatment. According to French law, 'violence, dishonorable treatment, and serious insults of one toward another' constitute sufficient grounds, and it may be added that the flexibility of French law in defining these causes corresponds to some extent to the wide latitude given to the definition of 'cruelty' by the courts in some of your Western States.

DIVORCES AMONG THE POOR

"It is significant that for twenty years preceding 1908 the working population of France more than doubled its divorces. The French poorer classes, let me say, have the privilege of suing in forma pauperis, and this undoubtedly accounts for the increase. For the middle class a divorce costs about $500.

"The problem of childless marriages caused much concern in France prior to the war. At the beginning of 1914 a commission was appointed to give the subject a thorough and comprehensive survey. The war put an end to the work. But one can readily understand that the problem is even graver now than ever before. We ask ourselves: What has been the effect of army organisation and conscription on the birth rate? How much have infanticide and kindred evils increased? We are fully aware that some answer must be found for the question. How is assistance of the State to be given to mothers with large families? We realise that we must study the problem of sex education, and arrive at some means of encouraging the birth rate."

"Are women more interested in matters pertaining to subjects outside the home than they are in maintaining a family?" I queried.

"It seems to me," Mme. Jacquemaire replied, "that whenever women have a high degree of independence and intelligence, the large families of former days are much less evident. Under such conditions women are more likely to assert their rights, and this perhaps leads to a greater possibility of divorce. The business ability of women among the great shopkeeping class in France has always been noticeable, the wife, in many cases, taking a more active part in the management than the husband. This may partly explain the comparatively limited spread of the suffrage movement among French women, who, to a great extent, are already economically independent.

"Consider the agitation to make all children legitimate, whether born in or out of wedlock; consider the advisability of reforming our laws so that a healthy person need not be bound for a lifetime to some alcoholic subject or a lunatic. When these changes are brought about, the family, as we know it, will necessarily fall to pieces, and domestic life in future generations will be less pharasaical and hidebound. When divorce is easier, remarriage will be more frequent, and stronger children will spring from these unions."

"What have you to say about the French system of marriage tending to diminish the marriage rate? Are not the formalities and system of parental consent rather forbidding?"

"It is all a matter of custom," Madame Jacquemaire asserted, "and in France we are very tenacious of custom. While in the United States and Great Britain marriage is supposed to involve some readjustment of family relations, yet the first considerations are the happiness and future welfare of the individuals who wish to marry. In France a somewhat different idea prevails. Although the happiness of the contracting parties is not overlooked, marriage is regarded as having a most important bearing on family life. To a Frenchman the family and not the individual represents the social unit, and marriage vitally concerns the relation of one family to another. While an enforced marriage, in which there was no affection, would probably be as repugnant to a French parent as to an American parent, still, when a project of marriage has to be considered in France, the disposition is to regard it as a matter in which certain family interests are involved and must be respected.

"There is still a general belief that parents should provide marriageable daughters with a suitable dot or dowry. Accordingly a young woman, on entering marriage, is expected to bring something of her own, either in goods, chattels or money. Among the poorer classes this is usually turned over to the husband, who has full rights over the property. But in the higher grades of society the bride's portion is for her own use, and goes to her children after her death. In France, if there are no children, it is sometimes returned to the family, instead of being retained by the widowed husband. These dots are necessitated in most European countries through the insufficiency of the young man's income to give support to a wife without some assistance of this kind.

LITTLE SUFFRAGE AGITATION

"The dowry plays an important part in the marriage contract. There are four ways of disposing of it: The husband may have full authority to do what he pleases with it; he may dispose of the income without the wife's consent; both may have individual management of their incomes, and if childless the wife may will her fortune to her husband or to any one else; or the parents may give a certain dowry to the birde, such as a house and its annual rental, on condition that she shall not dispose of it until her first child, if she has any children, reaches the age of 21, when the dowry is transferred to the child.

"The French marriage contract, let me explain, not only provide for the disposition of the dowry, but covers the various contingencies of married life. As a rule women strongly approve of it. They insist that marriages based on it, as a rule, are not only made up of real affection, but are safeguarded in practical ways. They believe that a woman who has a dowry of her own enters the marriage state with a certain feeling of satisfaction and self-respect, which cannot be experienced where the bride is completely dependent on her husband."

"But so far as I have been able to observe, there is no equal suffrage movement in France in the sense that you in America regard a movement. I have already hinted as to the cause. From earliest times the women in France have always held a high position in the community. They have taken an active part in business projects, and the professions have always been opened to them. They have been prominent in literature, science, and art. Indirectly they have exerted great influence on the political life of the country. Consequently there has been no pronounced movement for equal rights in France such as has been started elsewhere. The women of France ar not anxious to vote or to be elected to office. Therefore, I am not of the opinion that suffrage will gain headway in my country. Nevertheless, I am watching with great interest the progress of the women of other countries. We admire your progressiveness and are interested in the experiment of sending women to Congress, of giving them seats on the bench. This is, of course, in line with your advancement and liberal ideas. But our own traditions, our social and racial conditions, are very different."

Madame Jacquemaire said she could find no cause for anxiety regarding the competition of the sexes in business. "Women who had taken men's jobs on the outbreak of the war are gladly relinquishing them," she said, "and peace adjustment is coming without bitterness. Was it not Ellen Key who avowed that even if the suffragist was striving to be free she was making a mistake if she thought the vote would free her from the limitation of nature? Women cannot pass beyond those limits without interfering with the rights of nature and the potential child. Woman, of course, has a right to avoid marriage, and to allow herself to be turned into a third sex, provided she finds in this her greatest happiness. But when all is told, motherhood is the central factor of existence for most women."

To the advanced woman this may seem rank retrogression. But then, Madame Clemenceau Jacquemaire does not pose as anything more than a conservative who does not have to vote in order to work for the betterment of social conditions.

Looked Bad

GR-RR-R-H! The train drew up with a mighty crash and shock between stations.

"Is it an accident? What's happened?" inquired a worried-looking individual of the guard.

"Someone pulled the bell-cord!" shouted the guard. "The express knocked our last carriage off the track. Take us four hours before it's clear again."

"Great Scot! Four hours! I am supposed to be married today," groaned the passenger.

The guard, a bigoted bachelor, raised his eyebrows suspiciously.

"Look here!" he demanded. "I suppose you ain't the chap that pulled the cord?"

Too Easily Suited

Mabel was feeling upset. Daddy had spoken to her very severely about some misdemeanor, and she didn't like it.

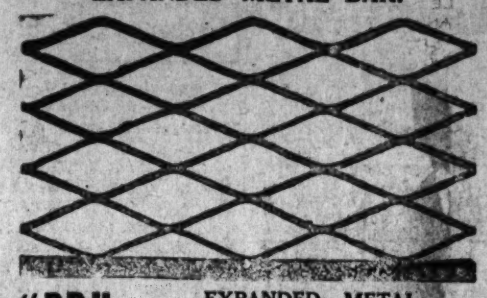
"Was father the first man who asked you to marry him?" she questioned her mother.

"Yes, darling. Why?"

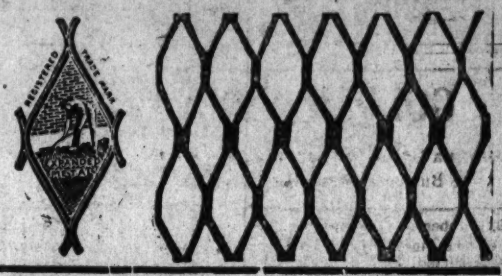
"Oh, nothing!" with a sniff. "I was just thinking you might have done better if you'd shopped a bit more first."

INDENTED SQUARE BAR. INDENTED ROUND BAR.

EXPANDED METAL BAR.



"BB" EXPANDED METAL DIAMOND MESH LATHING



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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

MAGGIE-KIN I HAVE A LITTLE MONEY-I WANNA-
NO-I HAVE JUST PAID THE BUTLER HIS SALARY AND I HAVEN'T A CENT LEFT-
SAY-JAMES-DO YOU EVER PLAY POKER-
OH! ONCE IN A GREAT WHILE-
I DON'T REMEMBER THE GAME VERY WELL-
I KIN SEE THAT:
TEE-TE-DLE TUM-TUM!!
GEO MCMANUS 8-7

GOLDEN VINEYARDS

California Grape Growers Find Prohibition Makes Their Business More Profitable Than Ever

By Herbert C. Thompson

When the vineyardists of California asserted that prohibition would mean a loss to them this season of 400,000 tons of grapes; the drys replied that prohibition would, on the contrary, work out as a blessing. The drys were right. Profits from grapes broke all records.

A few years ago the growers were glad to obtain $15 a ton. The Autumn they have received from $30 to $50 net. Their only losses resulted from failure to procure sufficient cars to move the whole of the crop—a matter of transportation, not of market. This boom, however, did not result from a sudden thirst for unfermented grape juice. Prices of fresh grapes, dried grapes and grape syrup soared for the sole reason that the people this year are making their own wines.

A curious feature of the market was the presence of large numbers of grape buyers from dry States—even the bone dry. Their bidding against each other was chiefly responsible for running up the prices. Fresh wine grapes were shipped by carloads even as far as New York, and into Canada, where they were retailed and carted to the cellars for pressing. To still further points the grapes were sent in a dried form for wine-making. Dried grapes took the place of the usual wine shipments to Central America and Asia. They brought 10 cents a pound, or the equivalent of about $65 a ton for fresh grapes. Available grape syrup, used in wine making, was also eagerly bought up.

Had the growers not been kept in suspense by the Government over the question of being permitted to make wine they might have dried or converted into syrup more of their crop, thus escaping the losses due to lack of transport.

No grosser insult could be offered the grape than the suggestion that Mr. Bryan's favorite tipple may usurp the place held through the centuries by wines, "imperial elixirs, beautiful to every sense, gem-hued, flower-scented, dream-compellers," as H. L. Stevenson called them. Unfermented juice is not even wholesome, so it is said. Its high acidity and excessive sugar upset normal stomachs and produce headache and "heartburn." Moreover, unfermented juice will never achieve any considerable popularity, owing to its costliness. Contrary to widespread opinion, it is much harder to make and to preserve than wine. The main difficulty lies in sterilisation, as to much heat ruins the flavor and too little fails to kill the yeast; the alternative is the use of injurious antiseptics. Grape juice costs in the making several times an equivalent amount of one-year-old wine-pressed from the same grape. At any rate, its manufacture does not tempt the winery owner, who is looking for profit in other branches of the business.

Prohibitionists obtain little comfort out of the drying of wine grapes, which are quite another thing from raisins. In the trade they are not even called "raisins." Table raisins are the dried, sugar, fat Muscat. Pale Sultanas and small Corynths ("Zante currants") are used for cakes and puddings. These come from a specialised district in the hot zone of Central California. Dried Zinfandels and other claret and white wine grapes are too full of seeds and too tough of skin to serve either on the table or in the kitchen. They are good only for wine-making, and it is only for this purpose they are sold.

USE OF GRAPE SYRUP

We now come to grape syrup. Will it take the place of maple, drips, and molasses on the morning plate of flapjacks? This is a question of moment for the teetotaler, whose appetite for sweets, converted by an internal chemistry into alcohol, is notorious.

The popularity of any new table syrup will naturally rest on its flavor and price. Grape syrup used for wine-making is impossible for the table. Strong, sickeningly sweet and sharply sour at the same time, it is not suitable in this form even for jam and jelly. But, after it is mixed with water, fermentation neutralises the sugar, reduces the natural fruit acid, and develops characteristic wine flavors. Syrup and dried grape wines, however, do not have the flavor and bouquet of the fine wines.

Concentration of juice into syrup for winemaking is a simple process. Moreover, wine syrup brings higher prices than ordinary commercial syrups; this permits the use of the best quality of grapes. But complicated and expensive methods are needed to produce a refined syrup fit for the table or for jellies and jams. On this account the maker can afford to use only the waste of the vineyards, the culls, strippings and second crops, if he would meet the competition in the groceries.

No way has yet been discovered for making a grape sugar in a dry, crystallised form able to compete with the cane or best product. For the same reason, grape syrup does not supply the place of neutral syrups, which have no distinctive flavor except of sweetness. It must stand on its own peculiar merits, especially as it can not meet the price of its cane rivals. So far, its best chance seems to be in jam and jelly making. Yet it may in time find a place among the bottles on the soda fountains, if soda fountains are compelled by law to use pure fruit juices instead of chemical compounds.

The Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of California, which has done so much for the vineyardists in the past, is still their hope. Professors Frederick T. Bioletti and W. V. Cruess worked out a method for handling grape syrup on a large scale, which was put into practice the past season. They are now engaged in perfecting jellies which utilise the waste of canneries as well as of vineyards. The whole problem is commerical, one of cheapness. Jellies of varying consistencies, from the "smears" used by bakeries to the hard table product, have already been successfully produced in the laboratories, and a table syrup placed experimentally on the market. These are not purely grape, as they require a fruit base, usually of apples.

To preserve the grape flavor, which is spoiled by an excess of heat, the juice is condensed in vacuum pans at a moderate temperature. Wineries, already equipped with presses, have generally small condensers for reducing the syrups used in the manufacture of sweet wines. But the capacity of such condensers is small. For this reason Professors Bioletti and Cruess have proposed the use of the huge pans of the beet sugar mills during their idle period in Spring and Summer, after the beet "campaign" has passed. Juice held for this period has to be sterilised, which is done cheaply with chemicals.

Nature is a prodigal alcohol maker. The juice begins to "work" a few hours after the pressing, so that it must either be sent directly to the boilers or preserved with antiseptics for future treatment. An inexpensive and practical way of stopping fermentation is found in addition of a small percentage of sulphurous (not sulphuric) acid. This is effective for a period of eight or ten months. Before the juice is transferred from the wooden vats to the boilers, the acid is removed by treatment with steam. If the syrup is intended for wines, it escapes the special treatments given the table product, such as the removal of acid and clarifying. Yet in all cases the boiling is watched with care so as to avoid a "cooked" taste. The final step is the drawing off, packing and sterilising by the Pasteur method.

Concentration by freezing is practicable. It is based on the lower congealing point of sugar syrup, so that the free water may be separated in the form of ice. This has not yet been tried commercially in California, however.

GRAPE INDUSTRY PROFITS

Grapes yield in the first pressing about 150 gallons of juice a ton. A fifth of the juice still remains in the solid matter, which may be recovered by repressing and leaching with hot water. At $2 a gallon, retail, syrup should give a return of 65 cents a gallon over the actual cost of manufacturing operations and marketing. The amount of sugar in the grape depends, of course, on its variety, the sunniness of the vineyard and degree of ripeness; the greater the sugar content the greater the yield of syrup. A ton of grapes should ordinarily produce syrup, at $2 at gallon, worth from $90 to $135.

The University's experiment station, to test the public taste, put a quantity of grape table syrup on sales at a neighborhood grocery. It sold at 20 cents a tin and 25 cents a bottle, each holding 13½ ounces—a price somewhat higher than of ordinary cane or corn, but lower than maple syrup. Of sixty-five opinions received from purchasers, twenty-three pronounced it excellent and twenty fair. Of the remainder, some were indifferent and some condemned, it as too sweet, too strong or having too much of a "cooked" taste. The syrup fared better in cookery, not as a substitute for the cane, but on account of its own characteristic grape flavor. If produced cheaply enough it should find a market in bakeries for jams and cakes. And it is to this end—cheap production—that experiments are now turned.

Cream of tartar, the natural fruit acid of the grape, and one of its important by-products, is normally collected from the sediment of the fermenting vats and the sides of the wine tanks, against which it crystallises during storage. It is recovered in nearly the same amount in syrup making, precipitating after the juice has been boiled. At present the bulk of the tartar used in this country in the manufacture of baking powder comes from Italy.

The uncertain part of the grape business is the action the Government may take after prohibition is upheld by the courts. If home winemaking is forbidden, and the ban made effective by an adequate police and spy system, a market for syrup and dried grapes must be found abroad; but before this can be fully developed the growers are likely to uproot their vines and plant fruit trees. Some uprooting was done this year, before the phenomenal grape prices were foreseen. On account of large profits the growers have as whole decided to take their chances on the 1920 crop.

Grape raising is an exclusive industry only in certain sections of California. The State produced normally about one-twenty-fifth as much wine as France, and a tenth as much as Spain. However, wine was the life of large districts, where its making had been deliberately encouraged by State aid, particularly through the viticulture department of the University of California. The great vineyards lie in Central California. Less than a tenth of the wine output came from Southern California, which, settled by Middle Western farmers, has been the stronghold of prohibition in the State.

CROP BRINGS IN $9,000,000

Formerly the wineries used about 500,000 tons of grapes a year. At $18 a ton, at one time considered a good figure, a crop brought the growers approximately $9,000,000.

As a gross matter of commerce, the chief profit in wine-making resulted from the marketing of new wine, which was handled on as solid a basis as wheat. The growing, preparing and aging of fine wines belonged rather to the arts; it did not give the prompt and large returns of the ordinary new bulk product. In all wine-drinking countries 95 percent of a pressing is consumed before it is two years of age. It is the table wine of the masses. The same is true in the United States, whose Latin immigrants, being almost entirely of the peasantry, like their wine crude and sour. Native Americans, except for a small number living in or near wine districts, have no taste for table wines. Clarets, sauternes, and rieslings were seldom called for over the bar in the old wet days, and then chiefly as a ruse to escape from strong liquors when a party was treating.

At any rate, the trade in bulk new wine was the life of the wineries. Most of it went to eastern dealers in tank cars. What happened to it then is another story; but it increased in volume at the expense of its grape flavor.

The "wine trust," which a few years ago beat the price of grapes down to $15 a ton while marketing new wine pressed from this quantity at $30, is disliked both by grower and consumer. Yet the people of California have never indorsed prohibition. They downed it hard every time the issue was put to a direct vote. The victory of the drys was won in the Legislature.

Whether or not the grape industries will thrive on syrup-making and drying, the little hillside vineyards devoted to fine wines are gone forever under prohibition. These have been held in the same family for two or three generations, and, with their caves and stone buildings, seemed a part of the Old World.

Beware Of Crabbed Age When You Grow Old

By Mrs. Wilson Woodrow

Growing old!

It is a phrase with an unpleasant sound to it. It presents all sorts of dreary pictures to the mind—decrepitude, illness, dependence, and a whole train of woes not agreeable to contemplate.

Then just as the subject seems most depressing, one meets a person old in years perhaps, but with a sort of vital, unquenchable youth in him that makes him seem much younger than many who are only half his age.

These people are like beacon lights on a stormy night. They have not sat down in the chimney corner and resigned themselves to old age. They have lived reasonably and philosophically, and their minds are bright and fresh and elastic.

THE CRABBED AGE

But nothing is more disheartening than contact with those who have let their minds grow old and hard and settled. Crabbed age! Some of the difficulties that arise in the association between it and youth are presented in the following letter:

"I am a young girl of eighteen. Unfortunately my parents died when I was small, and I have always been in the care of an aunt. She has been giving me advice ever since I can remember. Some of it I believed in, and a lot of it I didn't and still do not.

"One of the things she constantly warns me against is the movies. I have disregarded her warnings, and go to them often. I can see no harm whatever in this amusement. I work during the day, and I must have something to take my mind off the routine of office, dishes and housework. I am not at present interested in any young man, and with the exception of a few girls I know hardly anybody.

"This question of moving pictures has led to endless quarrels between my aunt and myself. She had never seen the pictures, and I had often tried to persuade her to go to them with me, but this only served to anger her.

"I had heard a great deal of a fine and elevating picture, and a girl friend told me that it would be certain to win over my aunt if she could only be induced to see it. So I used all my persuasive powers in urging her to accompany me to it, and at last she consented.

"The picture is wonderful, but there are a few scenes that are laid in the slums of a great city. When we came out of the theatre I was surprised and shocked to be severely reprimanded by my aunt for taking her to such a place or going there myself. She said that the show was morally indecent, and has forbidden me to go to the pictures again.

"Please, Mrs. Woodrow, will you tell me if she is right in saying that the pictures are detrimental to the morals of a young person?"

HARDENING OF SYMPATHIES

I feel very sorry for "Aunt." She is evidently suffering from the hardening of her human sympathies. She has reached that dreadful age where she has forgotten what it was to be young and that awful state of piety wher she considers everything tha amuses and entertains as immoral She has forgotten that it is natura and healthy for youth to danc and sing and laugh and play. A good many people—more and more all the time—are keeping up their diversions at any age, and these are the ones who feel young and look young irrespective of their years.

If you sat quietly in a room talking to some girl friends your aunt would regard you with approval; and yet your conversation might be full of envy, malice and all uncharitableness. It might, indeed, be considerably more detrimental to your moral nature than an occasional evening at the movies.

Why do you go to the pictures? Why does any one enjoy books and plays and music and paintings and beautiful scenes and objects?

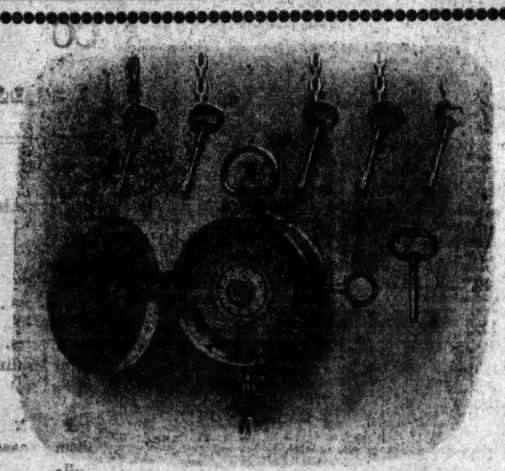
Because these things take us out of ourselves. They make us forget the routine of life, its uglinesses and dullnesses. They stimulate our imaginations, and so delight our souls and enrich our lives. They are as necessary to the spirit as food is necessary to the body.

GOOD MOVIES BENEFICIAL

You go to the pictures because they make you forget office routine, dish-washing and household tasks. These things must be attended to, but they will be done much more easily and rapidly with a light heart than with a heavy one. We all need some inspiration to help us to go on.

You sit there in your chair in the theater, and the screen tells you stories. It informs you of the most important events that are taking place in the world.

Perhaps, if you do not argue and quarrel with your aunt, but are more tactful to her prejudices and show her gratitude for her care and kindness to you, you may induce her to step back from the road to yesterday, and join you on the road to tomorrow.



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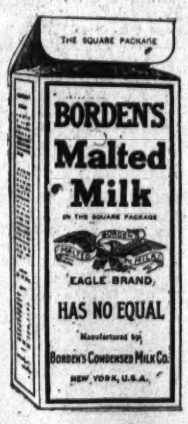

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

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For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer **Luenho**, 2,868 Tons, Capt. Jackson, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Thursday, January 8,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung**, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, January 8,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangyu**, Captain W. Phillip, will leave on **Thursday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M. S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer **Suiwo**, Tons 2,671, Captain Smith, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Friday, January 9,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Steamer **Tafoo Maru**, Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Friday, January 9,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi**, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, January 9,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Nanyang Maru**, Capt. H. Yamasaki, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Saturday, January 10,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer **Waishing**, Tons 1864, Captain Christie, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Saturday, January 10,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain Legge, will leave on **Sunday, January 11,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer **Kutwo**, Tons 2,664, Captain Gibb, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Monday, January 12,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Talee Maru**, Captain H. Asai, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Monday, January 12.** For Freight and Passage, apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16 Canton Road.

PUKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shantung**, Captain Monkman, will leave from the Watung Wharf on **Monday, January 12,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer **Tuckwo**, Tons 3,770, Captain Campbell, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Tuesday, January 13,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.— The Str. **Taishun**, Captain J. Halkett, will leave on Thursday afternoon. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. **Kwangtah**, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ichang**, Captain J. S. DeWolf, will leave on **Friday, January 9,** at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

NINGPO.—**The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking**, Captain Roberts, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, January 9,** at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.**

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Yingchow**, Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Saturday, January 10,** at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru**, Capt. M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on **January 14,** at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Steamer **Canada Maru**, Captain S. Nemoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **February 11.** For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

Chinwangtao direct: The Kailan Mining administration will despatched the s.s. **Kwangping**, for the above port on **Jan. 9.** For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 319.

VLADIVOSTOK.—The Steamer **Tungus**, Captain Kraohmaleff, will leave Shanghai on the **Jan. 10.** For Freight or Passage apply to—S. Heimann & Co., 19A Canton Road. (Telephone No. Central 1604).

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Tean**, Captain Wm. McDonald, will leave from the Watung Wharf on **Saturday, January 10,** at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passengers Tel. No. 401.**

For Foreign Ports

HAMBURG & LONDON Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp and Rotterdam.—The Steamer **Borneo Maru**, Captain K. Tahido, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **JANUARY 10.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The O.S.K. Str. **Manila Maru**, Capt. T. Kobayashi, will be despatched on **January 23.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.**

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. **Mexico Maru**, Captain K. Komiya, will be despatched on **January 28.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON, Via, Hongkong Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles Antwerp and Rotterdam.—The Str. **Atlas Maru**, Capt. ——— will be despatched from Shanghai on or about and of **JAN.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON, Via Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.—The Str. **Andes Maru**, Captain T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from Shanghai on or about the middle of **FEB.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HAMBURG & LONDON, via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.—The Steamer **Amur Maru**, Captain H. Hamada, will be despatched from the Shanghai Wharf about **MARCH, 1920.** For Freight, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSON KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
1 C		Arare	Jap. destroyer
M. M. B.	Nov. 11	D'Estrees	Fr. cruiser
B. N. B.	Dec. 18	Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
S'chow creek	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 226	Ital. sub-chaser
S'chow creek	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 227	Ital. sub-chaser
2 C	Dec. 4	Matsukaze	Jap. destroyer
W. T. W.		Nightingale	Br. gun-boat
2 C		Novaki	Jap. destroyer
1 C	Nov. 15	Shirayaki	Jap. destroyer
W. T. W.		Snipe	Br. gun-boat
B. X.	Dec. 18	South Dakota	Am. cruiser
9 P	Dec. 15	Sumida	Jap. gun-boat
Y. T. P. D.		Villalobos	Am. gun-boat
U. S. C.	Aug. 18	Wilmington	Am. gun-boat
2 C		Yodo	Jap. gun-boat

P. & O., British India, Apcar, E. & A. S. S. Lines

(Companies incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON
via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT
S.S. "NAGOYA" 6th February, 1920.
S.S. "SOMALI" 28th January, 1920.
FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO
S.S. "DUNERA" about 10th January, 1920.
FOR CALCUTTA via JAPAN
S.S. "GREGORY APCAR" 11th January, 1920.
FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG
S.S. "ST. ALBANS" about 30th January, 1920.

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.
For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
AGENTS
24 The Bund, Shanghai
Telephones: Central 169 & 2069

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Monteagle	Jan. 18	Emp. of Japan†	Jan. 9
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Emp. Japan	Jan. 29	†To Hongkong direct	
		*Via Manila	

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.
S.S. "TATUNG" .....sails midnight January 8th
S.S. "LUENYI" .....sails midnight January 9th
S.S. "CHUNGKIANG" .....sails midnight January 11th
Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.
FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).
Tientsin Service Temporarily Suspended.
(Sailings to Weihaiwei and Chefoo about every 10 days).
FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. "ICHANG" .....sails 9 Jan. noon via Amoy
S.S. "YINGCHOW" .....sails 10 Jan. noon via Swatow
Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philippines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.
FOR TSINGTAO.
S.S. "TEAN" .....sails January 10th noon
FOR NINGPO.
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" sails at 4.30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.
For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Taikoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to
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Passengers: Central No. 401. French Bund.
Freight: Central No. 77.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
(Subject to Alteration)
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles, Antwerp and Rotterdam).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
BORNEO MARU	18,000	K. Tahido,	Jan. 8	Jan. 10
ADLAS MARU	15,000		end of Jan.	

FOR HAMBURG and LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp and Rotterdam.

ANDES MARU	15,000	T. Kamiashi,	middle of Feb.
*AMUR MARU	18,000	I. Hamada,	March

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

MANILA MARU	18,000	T. Kobayashi,	Jan. 22	Jan. 23

FOR HONGKONG

CANADA MARU	12,000	S. Nemoto,	Feb. 10	Feb. 11

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtau and Dairen).

KEELUNG MARU	3,000	J. Takani,	Jan. 23	Jan. 25

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

KOHOKU MARU	5,000	M. Tsubaki,	Jan. 12	Jan. 14

*Fully booked for passage.
The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, New Orleans, South Africa, Austria, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.
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Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai, Tel. Nos. C. 4233, 4234 and 4235

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FOR PORTLAND
S.S. "WABAN" .....Sails About JAN. 15
S.S. "WAWALONA" .....Sails About JAN. 20
S.S. "COAXET" .....Sails About FEB. 2
FOR NEW ORLEANS
S.S. "ASKAWAKE" .....Early March
Through Bills of Lading issued to all United States and Canadian Overland Points.
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TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
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For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Colombia	Jan. 31	S.S. Colombia	Jan. 13
S.S. Venezuela	Feb. 28	S.S. Venezuela	Feb. 7
S.S. Ecuador	Mar. 27	S.S. Ecuador	Mar. 6

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
CARGO STEAMERS
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SAILINGS FROM MANILA (subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo		For San Francisco via Honolulu	
S.S. Colusa	Mar. 10	S.S. Colusa	about Jan. 10

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)
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SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO

SHINYO MARU	January 18 1920
KOREA MARU	February 26 "
TENYO MARU	March 14 "

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.
Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.
Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.
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North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings
Telephone No. 3229. Entrance 71 Szechuen Road.

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INCORPORATED
Operating Far Eastern Service for account of United States Shipping Board.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
S.S. West Cajoot	Jan. 12	S.S. Hathaway	Feb. 8
S.S. West Jena	Jan. 31	S.S. Colorado Springs	Mar. 5
S.S. Colorado Springs in port	Feb. 4		
FROM SEATTLE:		FOR SEATTLE:	
S.S. West Ivis	Jan. 11	S.S. West Ivis	Feb. 7
S.S. West Ison	Jan. 31		

FLEET
"West Cactus," "West Cajoot," "West Helix," "West Henshaw," "West Ison," "West Segovia," "West Islip," "Western Glen," "Bakersfield," "Devolente," "Editor," "Stanley," "Vinita," "Brave Coner," "Hathaway," "Elkhorn," "West Ivis," "Irmo," "Deuel," "Colorado Springs," "Derbyline," "Irmo," "West Jena."
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(SUBJECT TO CHANGE)
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VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
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S.S. "CHINA" .....FEB. 3rd
S.S. "NILE" .....MARCH 5th
*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI.
FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
S.S. "NANKING" .....JAN. 8th
S.S. "CHINA" .....JAN. 21st
S.S. "NILE" .....FEB. 21st
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A few first-class berths are available, on the "AFRICA," for passengers to Trieste.
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NEW YORK & BOSTON
VIA PANAMA
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S.S. "SAGAPORACK" .....March 15
VIA SUEZ
S.S. "WESTERN CROSS" .....March 5
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(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles and England:

	Tons	Capt.	
INABA MARU	12,500	T. Kusano,	Jan. 20
KAMO MARU	16,000	M. Nakamura,	Feb. 2

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE.

For Portsaid, Marseilles, Liverpool via ports.

PENANG MARU	11,500	G. Shinomiya,	Jan. 9
AWA MARU	12,500	S. Hirata,	Jan. 19

For Portsaid, London, Antwerp and Hamburg via ports:

TOYAMA MARU	15,000	K. Yasuhara,	Jan. 13

AMERICAN LINE

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington, Shanghai, Kobe and Osaka Line (Via Moji).

	Tons	Capt.	
KATORI MARU	19,000	E. Tozawa,	Jan. 21
SUWA MARU	21,000	R. Shimizu,	Feb. 8

NEW YORK LINE Via PANAMA.

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

	Tons	Capt.	
SAGAMI MARU	4,000	S. Sano,	Jan. 15
KOKURA MARU	5,000	I. Ito,	Jan. 22

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

	Tons	Capt.	
YAMASHIRO MARU .	7,000	T. Terada,	Jan. 13
KUMANO MARU	7,000	M. Yamasaki,	Jan. 10
TAKESHIMA MARU ..	4,500	K. Kobayashi,	Jan. 14
YAWATA MARU	7,000	G. Shinomiya,	Jan. 17
OMI MARU	7,000	M. Yamamaki,	Jan. 21

FOR JAPAN

	Tons	Capt.	
IYO MARU	12,500	S. Murazumi,	Jan. 15
HWAH PING	10,000	S. Tashizawa,	Jan. 16

FOR HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	M. Machida,	Feb. 7

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	
SUWA MARU	21,000	R. Shimizu,	Jan. 13

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

	Tons	Capt.	
NIKKO MARU	10,000	G. Yamazaki,	Jan. 21
AKI MARU	12,500	S. Shibata,	Feb. 18
TANGO MARU	14,000	M. Nishimura,	Mar. 24

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan. 7	—	River ports	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 7	—	River ports	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 7	—	River ports	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Jan. 7	—	Japan	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 7	—	Japan	Kamo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 7	—	Japan	Africa	Ital.	D. & Co.
Jan. 7	—		Kienhsin	Chi.	W. & Co.
Jan. 7	—	Manila	U.S.S. New Orleans		
Jan. 7	—	Foochow, ports	Keelung M.	Jap.	O.S.K.
Jan. 7	—	Chefoo, ports	Esang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 7	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco		
Korea Maru	Dec.	5
Venezuela	Dec.	6
Elkhorn	Dec.	7
Standard Arrow	Dec.	16
Tenyo Maru	Dec.	21
West Ira	Dec.	25
Nile	Dec.	30
Shabonee	Jan.	1
Ecuador	Jan.	5
For Tacoma		
Justin	Dec.	10
Mexico Maru	Dec.	28
For Seattle		
Tokiwa Maru	Dec.	2
Slavic Prince	Dec.	3
Wythoville	Dec.	6
Wheatland of Montana	Nov.	22
Kashima Maru	Nov.	30
Javary	Dec.	15
Fushimi Maru	Dec.	19
Endicott	Dec.	20
Elkton	Dec.	25
Eldridge	Jan.	4
Brave Couer	Jan.	4
For New York		
Lowther Castle	Dec.	27
Arna	Dec.	27
Kinght Templar	Jan.	5
Tokushima Maru	Jan.	4
For Vancouver		
Melville Dollar	Dec.	18
Empress of Russia	Dec.	30
Methven	Jan.	7
Harold Dollar	Jan.	7
For London etc.		
Tamba Maru	Dec.	1
Cardiganshire	Dec.	2
Carmarthenshire	Dec.	7
Tsushima Maru	Dec.	7
Alps Maru	Dec.	10
Euryades	Dec.	10
Novara	Dec.	15
Mishima Maru	Dec.	15
Glenapp	Dec.	20
Idomenus	Dec.	20
Sado Maru	Dec.	22
Kalomo	Dec.	24
Durban Maru	Dec.	26
Trazos Montes	Dec.	29
Kashgar	Dec.	31
Kitano Maru	Jan.	8
For Liverpool		
Teucer	Dec.	13
Memnon	Dec.	14
Tydeus	Jan.	4
For Rotterdam		
Hwahchie	Dec.	7
For Genoa		
Ceylon	Dec.	13
Benvorlich	Dec.	24
Hwahyih	Jan.	2
For Marseilles		
Sphinx	Dec.	9
Commandt Dorise	Dec.	18
Andre Lebon	Dec.	25
For Trieste		
Yonan Maru	Dec.	1
Nippon	Dec.	8
Shunko Maru	Dec.	13
For Copenhagen		
Peru	Dec.	13
For Macassar		
Panagia	Dec.	10
For Hull		
Glengyle	Dec.	23
For Port said		
Arabien	Jan.	1
For Bombay		
Dilwara	Dec.	14
For Calcutta		
Arratoon Apcar	Dec.	9
Japan	Dec.	19
For Java ports		
Tjimanoek	Dec.	30

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

DISPOSE OF WHISKY UNDER IN JUNCTION

Two Louisville Distilleries Begin Selling Tax-Paid Stores

APPEALS BEING RUSHED

Chicago Bars Hope To Be Selling Liquor In Few Days

Louisville, Ky., November 13.—For the first time since war-time prohibition took effect on July 1 whisky was sold openly in Louisville today, without interference by the Government.

Wright and Taylor and the Brown-Forman Company, who had brought suit in the Federal Court, disposed of their tax paid stock, taking advantage of an injunction granted today by Judge Evans restraining the Government from enforcing the provisions of the war-time prohibition act against these firms.

Wright and Taylor sold floor stock at $75 a case. The Brown-Forman Company had orders on hand and proceeded to fill them after the injunction had been granted.

The Government has pointed out that it will prosecute all who sell liquor if the Supreme Court reverses Judge Evans. The penalty is a fine of from $150 to $1,000 for each offense, and as each sale would constitute a separate offense, a staggering fine could be imposed.

Saloon-keepers have not shown any disposition to try to resume.

Judge Evans, in Federal Court, this morning granted a temporary injunction and a restraining order to prevent United States District Attorney Gregory and the Internal Revenue Collector from interfering with the sale of tax-paid whisky in the distillers' stores.

United States District Attorney Gregory immediately asked for a writ of supersedeas. This was denied. The case will be taken at once to the United States Court of Appeals at Cincinnati.

Judge Evans said:

"I am thoroughly convinced that the plaintiff is entitled to this relief in each of these cases, as to what effect it will have on persons outside I am not saying anything. It cannot have any direct effect."

United States District Attorney Gregory has announced that the Government will proceed against all who sell liquor in the event the Supreme Court reverses Judge Evans.

The feeling among the saloonmen of Louisville is that the interval between now and the time the Supreme Court will give its decision is so short it is not worth risking trouble with the Government.

APPEALS PROVIDENCE CASE

Providence, R. I., November 13.—A decree making operative the injunction against the enforcement of wartime prohibition granted yesterday by Federal Judge Arthur L. Brown was entered late today in the United States District Court. By its terms Federal officials in this district are enjoined from enforcing Title 1 of the Volstead act against the Narrangansett Brewing Company.

Immediately after the entry of the decree United States Attorney Harvey A. Baker notified the court that he would appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston and asked for a supersedeas to stay the execution of the injunction until the appeal had been heard. This Judge Brown refused to grant. Next Tuesday was named as return day for the filing of the appeal in Boston.

Saloons in this city will not be permitted to reopen immediately for the sale of 4 percent beer, notwithstanding the granting yesterday of a preliminary injunction restraining Federal official from the enforcement of wartime prohibition.

Walter A. Prosbrey, Chairman of the Board of Police Commissioners, announced today that in his opinion the action taken yesterday by Federal Judge Arthur I. Brown did not affect the action of the police in closing the saloons when the prohibition enforcement act became effective on October 28.

Salon, cafe, and hotel proprietors generally said they were ready to reopen after a formal decree had been entered.

CHICAGO PREPARES TO SELL

Chicago, November 13.—So certain were Chicago saloonkeepers today that Federal Judges Carpenter and Fitzhenry would decide against the Wartime Prohibition and Enforcement acts that they were arranging for delivery of liquor stocks. Among liquor men it was hoped that bars would be selling liquor as of old by Saturday night.

District Attorney Clyne issued a warning that should the liquor interests be successful in the suit, profiteering in whisky would be prevented. He also declared that accepting orders for delivery of liquor conditioned on the issuance of an injunction preventing the Government from enforcing prohibition was illegal.

Decisions in Kentuck and Rhode Island favorable to the liquor interests caused saloonkeepers here to expect a similar decision in the local District Court, where injunction filed in Peoria and Chicago were combined.

Filing of briefs by attorneys for the petitions and the Government today completed the case and the court announced a decision would be given on or before Saturday.

ATTACK FROM A NEW ANGLE

Milwaukee, November 13.—Wisconsin brewers will attack the "drys" from a new angle, seeking through the courts to obtain an interpretation of the rights of the Federal Government and of the States to define "intoxicating liquors."

This announcement was made today by W. H. Austin, general counsel for the Wisconsin brewers. At the same time he declared that no action would be taken to obtain an injunction in the Federal courts to prevent enforcement of the War-time Prohibition act, as is being done successfully by "wet" interests elsewhere.

SUIT IS FILED IN BOSTON

Boston, November 13.—The first step in an attempt to prevent enforcement in this State of the Volstead act was taken today, when the New England Brewing Company filed in the Federal Court a bill in equity, seeking a preliminary injunction restraining United States District Attorney Thomas J. Boynton, and Acting Collector of Internal Revenue Andrew J. Casey from enforcing the act against them, on the ground that it is unconstitutional.

The bill alleges that the Volstead act is unconstitutional in that it seeks to enforce and provide for national prohibition during the period which must elapse before the Eighteenth Amendment of the Constitution will become effective and because it violates the Tenth Amendment.

HURRY MY DEATH IS BANDIT'S PLEA

New York, Dec. 2.—A plea to expedite his execution, which he termed his suicide, was sent to District Attorney Lewis in Brooklyn today by Gordon Fawcett Hamby, whose exploits as bank robber and train bandit covered the United States and Canada.

Hamby was convicted last June of murdering the paying teller of a Brooklyn savings bank. At his trial he boasted of his exploits and professed a desire to be executed as quickly as possible. His letter to Lewis was signed Jay B. Allan, which he insists is his proper name. "I deem it," he wrote, "as much to your advantage as mine for you to expedite this 'suicide.' I hope that you will see fit to expedite the matter, as I am dying standing up, so to speak. Whether it is the menu, environment or the incarceration I do not know, nor care; but I do know that you would feel bad if the law were cheated of such a willing offering. Do not let it be cheated, Mr. Lewis."

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1920

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
TODAY							
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train			..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Taishun	..	16.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong	E. of Japan	..	12.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok, Russia and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Hongkong and Canton	E. of Japan	12.00	..	..	..	..	11.30
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, & Europe via Suez	Penang	15.30	..	..	..	..	15.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	via Tsinan	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
TOMORROW							
Hongkong	Penang M.	..	16.30	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Kumano M.	19.00	17.00	..	..	..	18.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Vladivostok, Russia and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..				17.00
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Ichang	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Amoy and Hongkong	Ichang	..	11.00	..	..	..	
Australia, via Hongkong	do	..	11.00	..	..	..	..
H'kong, Straits, S. Ports and E'pe, via Suez	Borneo M.	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Saturday, January 10.							
Swatow and Hongkong	Yingchow	..	11.00	..	..	..	..
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	do	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe Via Suez	Dunera	..	A11.00	..	..	..	10.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
H'kong, Straits, S. Ports and E'pe, via Suez	Dunera	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30

*Correspondence marked via Suez and parcel mail.

A Parcel post at 10:30 a.m.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.
C Money orders and parcel at 11 a.m.
E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S. N, R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

Shipping Items

The I-C. s.s. Wingsang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow today.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Tsingtao for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday

The I-C. s.s. Waishing left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I-C. s.s. Kingsing is due in Shanghai from Tientsin tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi will leave Foochow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsintah lef Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen this morning and will sail for Tsingtao and Dairen tomorrow afternoon. The tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at noon.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Agapenor from Liverpool, left Hongkong for Shanghai on Monday morning at nine o'clock.

The S. and D. s.s. Colorado Springs, with 3,000 tons of general cargo for local merchants, sailed from San Francisco on December 24 and is due in Shanghai via Honolulu and Japan ports on February 4.

The S. and D. s.s. West Jena, with 2,200 tons of cargo for local merchants, left San Francisco for Japan ports and Shanghai on December 28 and is due here on January 31.

The S. and D. s.s. West Ison will leave Seattle for Japan and Shanghai today and is expected to arrive here on February 10.

The P. and O. s.s. Nagoya from London, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai on January 10.

The B. I. s.s. Gregory Apcar from Calcutta, was expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Japan, with 82 local and 61 Hongkong passengers, is due at Woosung from Vancouver and Japan ports this afternoon at three o'clock. The tender Alexandra with inward passengers and mails may be expected to reach the Customs jetty at 5:30 o'clock. The Japan sails for Hongkong direct at midnight tonight and the tender with outgoing passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at one o'clock this afternoon.

The C.M. s.s. Nanking arrived in Shanghai from San Francisco, Honolulu and Japan ports yesterday afternoon and is expected to sail for Hongkong direct this afternoon at four o'clock.

The U.S.S. New Orleans left Shanghai for Manila yesterday afternoon.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Telamon from Liverpool, left Hongkong for Shanghai at daylight yesterday.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan.	—	New York	Celtic Prince	Br	S. Tomes
Jan.	—	New York, Boston	Cape May	Am.	A. Line
Jan.	—	N. Y. via Panama	Ida	Am.	A. Line
Jan.	18	New York	EgremontCastle	Br.	D. & Co.
Jan.	18	New York	Atreus	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	19	Seattle	Edmore	Am.	A. Line
Jan.	20	Portland	Wawalona	Am.	A. Line
Jan.	21	Vancouver	Montcalm	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan.	21	Seattle	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	22	Vancouver	M.S. Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Jan.	23	Tacoma	Manila Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Jan.	24	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan.	25	San Francisco	West Hepburn	Am.	Dollar Co.
Jan.	28	San Francisco	Tancred	Am.	Dollar Co.
Jan.	29	San Francisco	West Harta	Am.	Dollar Co.
Jan.	29	Seattle	C. of Spokane	Am.	A. Line
Jan.	30	San Francisco	West Cajoot	Am.	S. & Dix.
Jan.	31	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan.	31	New York	Ariosto	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	31	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Feb.	3	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Feb.	7	New York	Grace Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Feb.	7	Seattle	West Ivis	Am.	S. & Dix
Feb.	8	San Francisco	Hathaway	Am.	S. & Dix
Feb.	8	Seattle	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	13	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Feb.	23	San Francisco	Stanley Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Mar.	5	San Francisco	Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Mar.	5	New York, Boston	Western Cross	Am.	A. Line
Mar.	6	San Francisco	West Ira	Am.	Dollar Co.
Mar.	15	New York, Boston	Saguporack	Am.	A. Line
Mar.	24	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Mar.	27	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar.	23	San Francisco	West Jessup	Am.	Dollar Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan.	9	—	Kobe, Yokohama	Gregory Apcar	Br. M. M. & Co.
Jan.	10	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan.	11	—	Kobe, Yokohama	Somali	Br. M. M. & Co.
Jan.	13	—	Nsaki, Kobe, Yhama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan.	14	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan.	14	—	Moji, Kobe, Yhama	Nagoya	Br. M.M. & Co.
Jan.	15	—	Nsaki, Kobe, Yhama	Sagami Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan.	16	—	Kobe	Hwanping	Chi. N. Y. K.
Jap.	17	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan.	21	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan.	22	—	Nsaki, Kobe, Yhama	Kokura Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan.	—	—	London	Glenspey	Br. G. L. E. A.
Jan.	9	—	Liverpool	Penang M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan.	10	—	London	Borneo Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Jan.	10	—	Bombay	Dunera	Br. M. M. & Co.
Jan.	10	—	London	Himalaya Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Jan.	11	—	Calcutta	Gregory Apcar	Br. M. M. & Co.
Jan.	13	—	London	Toyama M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan.	14	—	London	St. Francis	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan.	15	—	Genoa, Antwerp	Glenamoy	Br. G. L. E. A.
Jan.	15	—	A'dam, L'don, A'werp	Teiresias	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	15	—	Trieste	Africa	Ital. D. & Co.
Jan.	15	—	Trieste	Persia	Ital. D. & Co.
Jan.	16	—	Liverpool	Telamon	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	19	—	Liverpool	Awa Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan.	20	—	London	Inaba Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan.	22	—	Liverpool	Diana	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	27	—	London	Glenavy	Br. G. L. E. A.
Jan.	28	—	London	Somali	Br. M.M. & Co.
Jan.	29	—	A'dam, L'don, A'werp	Agapenor	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	29	—	Liverpool	Orestes	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	29	—	Rotterdam	Polyphemus	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	31	—	Marseilles	Scharnhorst	Fr. M. M. Cie
Jan.	—	—	Marseilles	Alfenas	Fr. M. M. Cie
Jan.	—	—	Marseilles	Melnam	Fr. M. M. Cie
Feb.	2	—	London	Kamo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb.	2	—	London	Glenstrae	Br. G. L. E. A.
Feb.	6	—	London	Nagoya	Br. M. M. & Co.
Feb.	12	—	A'dam, L'don, A'werp	Elpenor	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	15	—	London	Glenariffe	Br. G. L. E. A.
Feb.	15	—	Liverpool	Demodocus	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	15	—	Marseilles	Porthos	Fr. M. M. Cie
Feb.	28	—	Marseilles	Amazone	Fr. M. M. Cie
Feb.	—	—	Marseilles	Ct. Mages	Fr. M. M. Cie
Feb.	—	—	Marseilles	Kouangsi	Fr. M. M. Cie
Apr.	—	—	Marseilles	Armand Behic	Fr. M. M. Cie
Mar.	—	—	Marseilles	Paul Lecat	Fr. M. M. Cie
May	—	—	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr. M. M. Cie

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan.	8		Hongkong	Nanking	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	8	4.00	Ningpo	Taishun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	8	—	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	8	noon	Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Ichang	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	8	—	Hongkong	E. of Japan	Br. C.P.O.S.
Jan.	9	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Jan.	9	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	10	noon	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	12	—	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br. C.P.O.S.
Jan.	13	—	Manila, Hongkong	Suwa Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan.	13	—	Manila, Hongkong	Colombia	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan.	14	—	F., K'lung, Takao	Kohoku M.	Jap. O. S. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan.	8	D.L.	T'tao, C'foo, D'ny	Koonshing	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan.	9	—	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	Br. K.M.A.
Jan.	9	1.00	Tsingtao, Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Jan.	10	—	Vladivostok	Tungus	Rus. S. H. & Co.
Jan.	10	noon	Tsingtao	Tean	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	12	6.30*	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Jan.	16	2.00	Vladivostok	Penza	Rus. R.V.F.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan.	8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J.M. & Co.
Jan.	8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan.	9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Jan.	10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Waishing	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan.	10	D.L.	Wuhu	Wingsang	Br. J.M. & Co.
Jan.	10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Jan.	11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan.	12	D.L.	Pukow	Shantung	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Jan.	13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
Jan.	13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br. B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT

Launch Services

Szechuen and eastern Nippon.
Regular monsoon in the South.
Fine and milder day, overcast in the

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI LOCAL TIME IS ONE HOUR AHEAD OF RAILWAY TIME

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" (MAIN LINE)

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sunkiang dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kaslai dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yekrah dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yekrah dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12 39	15.55	18.40
Kashing dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kaslai dep.	....	7.48	9.58	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sunkiang dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	...
Shanghai South arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	...
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	10 38	11.38	14.08	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North arr	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU (KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE) ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	...	17.20	....
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15

ESTABLISHED 1874 — TELEPHONE CENTRAL 420

I. MOORE & Co. LIMITED

AUCTIONEERS : VALUERS : LAND BROKERS
45 KIANGSE ROAD SHANGHAI

AUCTION INDEX

THURSDAY, January 8th.—Excellent Furniture and New Carpets in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

FRIDAY, January 9th.—Important Auction of Paints and Oils at 1B Minghong Road at 10.30 a.m.

SATURDAY, January 10th.—The motor boat "The Limit" at Nanking Road Jetty at 12.15 p.m.

SATURDAY, 17th and MONDAY, 19th January.—Important Postage stamp auction. This is one of the well known auctions arranged by Mr. Charles Plens. Hon. Counterfeit detecter of the Shanghai Philatelic Society, a guarantee of the rareness and excellence of the material offered.

MONDAY, March 29th.—Superior Household Furniture and Effects at 663 Great Western Road.

CODE BOOKS

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code Book (New Edition)	$20.00
A. B. C. Code Fifth Edition	23.00
Western Union Telegraphic Code. Universal Edition	30.00
Western Union Telegraphic Code. Five Letter Edition	40.00

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H. C. WANG
General Manager: Tung Hsin Ziang Egg Factories, Hung Yue Chong Egg Factory, Hsin Chong.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

I THINK THAT ITS JUST WONDERFUL THAT YOU CAME THROUGH THAT AWFUL WAR WITHOUT A SCRATCH
UH-HA-HA-YA-AS I DID-THAT IS IF YOU THROW OUT THE COOTIES
OH DEAR HES ONE OF THE HEROES OF THE WAR- HE WAS WITH THE LINT PICKERS, THEY SAY THAT HIS AN AWFUL LADIES MAN
HE OUGHTA BE—HES ALWAYS WITH SOME AWFUL FEMALE
RACHAEL THE RAZZERS
INDOOR SPORTS
TALKING WITH ONE OF THE HEROES FROM OVERTHERE WHO WAS WITH THE LINT PICKERS
TAD

Woman Tells Of Capture Of Omsk

What Is Happening Today Behind The Red Lines Told By One Of The Victims

The world is sick of atrocity stories. Suffering by others has become a commonplace. Blood running in less than a stream is only nauseating, not horrifying, so long as it is running somewhere out of immediate sight.

But the following, the letter of a woman who saw her sick husband torn to pieces before her eyes and who herself was the victim of beastial lust and savage cruelty, is removed from the ordinary tale of atrocity in that all that she describes took place within the past few days, relatively speaking, and in a city which the day by day news makes almost next door to Japan. Her tale relates to the days following the recent evacuation of Omsk by Admiral Kolchak and the occupation of that city by the Bolsheviks, and what she underwent and tells about is what women and girls now living in Irkutsk are facing should that city likewise fall, as seems most probable.

This letter, sent from "Somewhere in West Siberia" and smuggled to her father, in Harbin, has been translated for The Japan Advertiser. It comes as a cry from the still smoking battle line to those who would bargain with the Russian Reds. She writes:

ALONE AMONG BEASTS

"My dear and beloved father—Thank God I am yet alive. After a week of horrors and atrocities, which I underwent in Omsk, I escaped from that city, and am now in hiding. Perhaps you do not know that besides you I have no one else left in this world; no one else to care for. I am dreadfully lonely. Our Nick was literally torn into pieces by the Red Army's soldiers. Two days before the Reds captured Omsk, they promised that they would not attack or do harm to anyone, and they invited the people to remain in their places and to continue their work and occupation as usual. But what a lie their promise has been!

"When I recall to mind the past, my hair stands on end. How cruel, wild and unjust all that has been! Why was my dear Nick murdered? For what reason? Only for the mere pleasure of murdering; to satisfy the lust for blood. He was torn to pieces, slain without any reason, without any resistance on his part. And I am sure that none of his murderers know why he was butchered. He was killed without any reason being assigned for the deed, without any trial, without any examination.

STREET FIGHTING

"His end came thus: Nick was ill with typhus, and was beginning to recover, but he was not strong enough to walk, or else we would have left the city before the Reds came. He insisted on my escaping and leaving him to fate, but that I refused to do. When Omsk was captured, I did not go out of the house. In the streets there was incessant fighting, ceaseless firing. Houses were set on fire, and a number of the inmates perished of suffocation in the smoke. Bomb explosions took place in the houses just adjoining the one in which Nick and I were. On the first day of the arrival of the Red troops there was such a deal of firing at the houses that all the windows in most of the houses have been smashed. The bullets passed easily through the wooden houses and for safety, Nick and I lay prostrate on the floor.

"Suddenly I heard a cry of pain from Nick, and I saw that a stray bullet had hit him. Making a rough bandage, I was tying up his wound, when a strange man entered the room. I had hardly time to ask him why he intruded when there was a rush of Red soldiers, who, in my presence, attacked the stranger killing him with several bayonet thrusts. All he said was 'Comrades, don't; don't.' After slaying the stranger, they seized Nick and carried him out into the yard."

"I pleaded that as he was ill, they should leave him quiet, but one of the Red soldiers replied: 'Yes, we can see he has been defending the city; why, he is even wounded.' Some of the Reds then struck me with sticks, but my desire to protect Nick was so great that I did not feel the pain, and I followed them into the yard, and thence to the street, whither they were leading Nick, nearly naked, into the midst of a crowd of people, who, seeing that Nick was wounded and bandaged, attacked him with their bayonets and thus despatched him. Nick was weak from his recent illness, and did not, could not, resist. All he said was: 'Nina—God—'

A WOMAN'S FATE

"I nearly fainted, and I was seized and taken to the 'commissariat' but was merely detained there for some time, without any examination, and then led away by three Red soldiers to a shed. I had to remain there for a few hours, and as long as I live I shall never forget those hours. They were terrible, and I was powerless to resist. After the Reds left me, I walked back to the house. It was dangerous, and at every turning I was asked all manner of questions by the Red soldiers, but I paid no heed. I faintly remember that I was knocked on the legs with something heavy, and that I fell, but I just got up and continued my way back to our home. I staggered as though I was walking in a mist. The horrors I experienced for one day were terrible—to lose a husband, to witness his murder, to be insulted, to be beaten—oh Father that was too much for me.

"I remember that Nick and I did not believe the atrocities attributed to the Bolsheviks. We could not imagine human beings falling so low as to commit the dastardly crimes that the Reds were accused of perpetrating, but what they have done to Nick and to me and to thousands of other people in Omsk, proves that we were not right when we accounted them as human.

WHOLESALE EXECUTIONS

"I remained in my flat for a day. I was tired out mentally and physically. I later went to visit some friends, but although I thought of living with them, it was impossible to remain there. The Reds constantly approached me with all manner of abusive proposals, and took away from me all my valuables. Whilst going to the other end of the city, I saw the Reds place a group of civilians against the theater wall. One volley was poured into them. An unhit man tried to escape, but mounted Reds cut him down. A second round was poured into the remaining survivors and the ghastly scene was over.

"All the shops of the Lublinsky Prospect have been pillaged, and the windows and doors smashed and broken. The pavement is full of broken glass and of empty boxes, while the streets are red with blood. The cadet corps building has been occupied by one of the staff. Near the Iliyinsky Church sounds of firing have been heard: the Reds were shooting their prisoners. In every ward military revolutionary courts are holding their sittings.

"All the retail shops have been closed and it has been impossible to buy bread, the Reds seizing everything on the pretext of 'registering.' On Lermonstov Circus, the Reds were driving a mob of people before them, occasionally pouring a volley into their midst. On that day I was unable to meet my friend and was seized by some Red soldiers who compelled me to stay with them all the night.

THE COMMON FATE

"Misfortune has also come to my friends. The father and son were killed in their own yard, while the other son, Misha, whom you know, deserted to the Reds. The whole house is full of Red soldiers and Misha orders his mother to cook for the Reds. Some time later Misha had a quarrel with the Reds, and was carried forcibly before the Revolutionary tribunal, whence he did not return. On inquiry later his mother learnt that he had been shot for insubordination.

"On another occasion when going back home after trying to buy food, I was caught by some Reds who forced me to remain with them in a little place beyond the city. After they left me, I went to the first village out of the city. The peasants helped me a great deal, giving me lifts in their carts, and at last I escaped to another village abandoning everything, even poor murdered Nick."

PEKING STUDENTS EXPLAIN REASON WHY THEY STRUCK

Declare President Chang Was Against Interests Of Tsing Hua College

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Peking, January 4.—Below are the resolutions adopted by students of Tsing Hua College, announcing the termination of their strike which was aimed at the continuance in their office of president of Chang Yu-chuan. The students have returned to their lessons, satisfied that they have won the objects for which they called the strike.

"We, the students of Tsing Hua College, announce hereby the termination of our strike, which was begun on December 24 and the object of which has been explained in our declaration made to the public. We now resume our studies because of the following reasons:

"We have several times sent representatives to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and to the American Legation to find redress of our grievances. We have informed both places of our strong resolution, asking them to dismiss Chang Yu-chuan from his presidency immediately, and they have consented to make complete investigation in one week. We trust that they will uphold justice.

"Chang Yu-chuen himself intends to resign. He has left our college with his family. We see that our object is practically attained.

"Our strike has been rather an expression than a method. We have gone on strike because we want to pursue our study in the proper way. As soon as we feel sure of the removal of our obstacles, we can resume our work. We recognise the full importance of our lessons.

"Still, let us assure the public that we have made our resolution to see the departure, from our college, of a man who is against the interests of the whole college."

AMUSEMENTS

Amusements

OLYMPIC THEATRE

New Programme
for
Tonight, January 8th
PRESENTING
RITA JOLIVET
IN
"AN INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGE"

Victoria Theatre

PROGRAMME
for
Tonight! Tonight!
SHOWING
GEORGE BEBAN
in
"THE COOK OF CANYON CAMP"
Five Parts
and
OTHER NEW FILMS

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PROGRAMME
for
TONIGHT TONIGHT
"The Girl From Frisco"
Episodes 25
"The Wolf of Los Alamos"
and
A Japanese Draam

Amusements

A Theatrical Entertainment
by the Students of St. Ignatius College, Siccawei, will be held at the
Cercle Sportif Francais
on
January 10th, at 3 p.m.
in aid of the
T'u-se-wei Orphanage,
which suffered severely from the disastrous fire last month

Tickets at Moutrie's, or from the Rev. F. C. Yanara, S. J., St. Ignatius College.
27248

ISIS THEATRE
Junction of North Szechuen Road Extension and Jukong Road.

PROGRAMME
for
Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 8th, 9th and 10th January.
The Master-Mystery Serial
"HOUDINI"
3rd and 4th Episodes.
and
Comedy-Drama
Triangle Five-Part
"MOUNTAIN DEW"

Saturday and Sunday Matinees:
"HOUDINI"
1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Episodes.
No Picture Show On Sunday Night, the 11th inst, as Hall will be used for Acrobatic Performance.

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Haining Road

PROGRAMME
for
Tonight, 8th January.
"The Secret Kingdom"
11th and 12th Episodes
and
Four Reels Excellent Comedies

The story of "The Secret Kingdom" is nearing the end. The 11th and 12th Episodes show very sensational, thrilling and surprising incidents.

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The Comedy of Charm—The Farce of Frivolity
The Play with "Pep"
"OUR WIVES"
Accorded a magnificent reception last evening by a large, delighted and discerning audience.

To-Morrow and Saturday
Oliver Morosco's Broadway Triumph
"CIVILIAN CLOTHES"
An after-the-war Comedy of Demobilization.

Booking at Messrs. S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.
27301

"PETER PAN"
To be Presented by
The Shanghai Public School for Girl
Matinées, 3 p.m. Saturday, January 10 and Thursday, January 15.
Monday, January 12, 9 p.m.
MUNICIPAL ORCHESTRA
Under the direction of Mr. R. B. HURRY, Mus. Bac.
Price $3, Children half-price Booking now open at Moutries.
Funds for United Services Association and Local Charities.
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C. AUBREYSMITH
THE MOST FAMOUS ENGLISH ACTOR
in
The wonder of Cinematography
THE SIX REELS
"THE WITCHING HOUR"
American's Foremost Dramatist
AUGUSTE THOMAS'
Famous Production
"GREAT" IS WHAT THE CRITICS SAY!
HAPPY IN ITS ENDING, BECAUSE
LOVE CONQUERS ALL THINGS!
Don't Miss This
SUPER-FEATURE!!!
Time and Prices as Usual
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